The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII.......NO. 5583. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Appearance of More Organized Bands of Carlists in Spain.

Composition of the New Caainet of Portugal.

Capture of a Cuban Convoy Under General Jordan by the Spanish.

Reported Plot to Poison the People of Santo Espiritu.

SPAIN.

A Carlist Movement from France—Entry of Estartus at the Head of Five Hundred Men—Other Bands Expected—A Republican Movement.

MADRID, Friday, Aug. 13.

ESTARTUS, at the head of 500 Carlists, has entered Spain from France at Puigcerda. The entry of other bands at various points is expected.

There is considerable excitement at Malaga owing to a Republican movement there.

Arrest of Priests Charged with Being Carlists.

MADRID, (By the French Cable,) Friday, Aug. 13.

Twelve Priests have been arrested at Burgos charged with taking part in the Carlist insurrection.

PORTUGAL.

The New Ministry—Its Composition.

LISBON, (By the French Cable,) Friday, Aug. 13.

The new Ministry has been formed, and is composed as follows:

President of the Council and Minister of the Interior—The Duke of LONTE.
Minister of War—MALDONADO.
Minister of Finance—BRAAMCAMP.
Minister of Public Works—LOBRONVILA.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—MENDEZ LEAL.
Minister of the Marine—RIBELLE DA SILVA.
Minister of Justice—LUCIANO DE CASTRO.

FRANCE.

Amnesties for Press and Political Offences—Decrees Signed.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 13.

To-day the Emperor signed several decrees of amnesty for Press and political offences.

The Examination of the Senatus Consultum—Important Amendment.

PARIS, (By the French Cable,) Friday, Aug. 13.

The Committee of the Senate are progressing in their examination of the *Senatus Consultum*. An amendment has been introduced providing that in case the Senate reject a bill which has been passed by the Corps Legislatif, a mixed Committee of Senators and Deputies be appointed to adjust the disputed points.

The project empowering the General Councils to elect the members of the Senate, is disapproved by the majority of the Committee on the *Senatus Consultum*.

The Committee on the *Senatus Consultum* have elected M. DEVIENNE reporter.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Celebration of the Capture of Derry, in Ireland—Processions of Orangemen.

DUBLIN, Friday, Aug. 13.

The celebration of the capture of Derry passed off with much enthusiasm in various parts of the Island. At Belfast, the Orange leader, Mr. JOHNSTON, received an address and was presented with a sash and medal. The Orangemen had a grand procession, with banners flying and guns firing. No disturbances are reported.

RUSSIA.

The Czar and the Viceroy of Egypt—Their Relations Cordial.

ST. PETERSBURG, (By the French Cable,) Friday, Aug. 13.

The assertions recently made in some journals that the Porte had information of a letter compromising the Viceroy of Egypt in respect to his relations with the Czar, are pronounced utterly false. No such letter exists. The only correspondence exchanged in regard to the Viceroy was a notice sent by the Austrian Government to St. Petersburg that it was the intention of ISMAEL PASCHA to visit the Russian Court, and to this a favorable reply was returned by the Czar.

HUNGARY.

The Policy of M. Deak and his Party.

PESTH, Friday, Aug. 13.

M. DEAK and his party approve of the policy of reconciliation with Prussia, and non-intervention in the internal questions of Germany.

EGYPT.

Remarkable Fall in the Nile—The Cotton Crop.

ALEXANDRIA, (By the French Cable,) Friday, Aug. 13.

The lowness of the River Nile excites general attention. The water is lower than it has been within 150 years. The prospect for cotton is favorable and the crop is estimated at 1,750,000 cartos.

CUBA.

Capture of a Rebel Convoy Near Remancaugua—General Jordan in Command—His Escape—Plot to Poison the Inhabitants of Santo Espiritu.

HAVANA, Friday, Aug. 13.

Count VALMASEDA captured near Remancaugua a rebel convoy, General JORDAN commanding, which was moving toward Holguin. The rebels took to flight after a short fight, and their commander escaped. This is considered the most important capture of the war.

The authorities of Santo Espiritu report that a rebel plot to poison the bread used by the inhabitants on a certain day has been discovered, and a number of suspected parties have been arrested.

The New-Mexican Indians—These Straying Outside of their Reservations Declared Outlaws—Death of a Cavalry Officer.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Aug. 13.

A Denver dispatch says that Governor MITCHELL, of New-Mexico, has issued a proclamation declaring all the Navajo and Gila Apache Indians outlaws, whenever they are found outside the limit of their reservations; and he authorizes the citizens of the Territory to kill every such Indian when found depredating on the property of the whites.

Lieutenant J. J. ELLIS, of the Third United States Cavalry, died at Cameron, New-Mexico, yesterday, from injuries received by falling from his horse two days before.

Fires in Portland, Me.—Several Houses Burned.

PORTLAND, Me., Friday, Aug. 13.

A fire occurred last night on Centre-street, involving the following losses: WM. BALDWIN'S house and stable, valued at $5,000, insured for $2,200; THOMAS GILL, two houses and a stock of goods; insured for $3,800. The house of Mrs. LARKIN and a house of Mrs. O'NEIL were destroyed, and another house, belonging to the latter, was destroyed. The house of Mrs. WELCH and the house of JOHN FLAHERTY were also burned. This morning the house of Mrs. KELLEY, on Beach-street, was burned; her loss is $1,800; insurance, $800.

PRESIDENT GRANT.

Pleasure Trip Over the Erie Railroad—Attentions Received Along the Road.

ELMIRA, Friday, Aug. 13.

President GRANT, accompanied by his family, made a pleasure trip over the Erie Railway to-day. He reached Susquehanna from New-York at 3:10 in the afternoon, and after inspecting the extensive shops of the railways at that place, left in a special train for Hornellsville. At Binghamton, Owego and Waverly large crowds thronged to greet him. He arrived in this city at 7 o'clock this evening, accompanied by a delegation of our leading citizens. A very large concourse of people were at the depot to welcome him, and on his being introduced to the crowd by Hon. E. H. BROOKS, he was enthusiastically received. The train was delayed about fifteen minutes, and during the time hundreds crowded around the car to shake hands with the President. He left for Corry, Penn., where he expects to spend a few days looking through the oil regions.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

San Francisco City Politics—Stringency in the Money Market—Vice-President Colfax and Party.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Aug. 12.

The movement for the nomination of an independent ticket for municipal officers in the city, to be chosen at the approaching election, has culminated in the selection of a Convention for that purpose. The nominations of the recent Democratic Municipal Convention have created undisguised dissatisfaction. It is charged that open corruption prevailed in the Convention, and that a majority of the officers are up for purchase. Never since the Vigilance Committee has there been such interest manifested in municipal affairs. The leading journals demand decided and immediate action. They compare the present state of city affairs to that of 1856, and urge a general reformation.

The unusual stringency in the money market continues. The rates are from 1@1¼ per cent. at the banks, and 1½@2 per cent. for call loans, and 10@15 per cent. per annum. The supply of coin from the mint for July amounts to over $2,500,000, including $1,500,000 borrowed from the bullion funds.

Mining stocks are completely demoralized. The bottom of the market seems to have fallen out. Savage closed to-day at $51; Kentuck, $140; Yellow Jacket, $30; Chollar, $18; Gould and Curry, $7.

Vice-President COLFAX and party arrived at Sacramento this evening, and met an enthusiastic reception. The party will reach here to-morrow night.

THE TURF.

The Buffalo Races—Closing Day—The Five Thousand Dollar Race.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Friday, Aug. 13.

The Driving Park meeting closed to-day, and was in attendance and interest superior to any previous meeting of the Association. The rain this morning made the track a little heavy. The attendance was quite large. The races unfinished yesterday were called first. The following are the summaries:

Purse $1,000, for horses that have never beaten 2:50 in harness or wagon; $600 to first horse, $300 to second, and $100 to third.

Henry	1	1	1
Lady Carfield	4	2	2
St. Eleno	3	3	3
Brown Kitty	2	4	4
Gray Hawk	5	dis.	

Gray Prince distanced, and Ella Ellwood and Fuller Brown drawn.

Time—2:32¼; 2:29¾; 2:34¼.

Purse $500, for pacers; $350 to first horse, $100 to second, and $50 to third.

Dan Voorhies	2	1	1	1
Lamplighter	1	2	3	2
Yankee Sam	4	3	2	3
Coldwater Billy	5	4	dis.	
Polly Ann	3	dr.		

Time—2:28¾, 2:22, 2:28¾, 2:25¼.

The double team race, for a purse of $1,000, was won by *Medoc* and *Nebocklish*, without any effort, winning the heat in 2:44½, merely walking over the track, and distancing *Belle Collins* and *Brown Kitty* in the second heat, in 2:33½. *Medoc* and *Nebocklish* afterward trotted against time in 2:33.

The $5,000 trot for horses that have never beaten 2:26 in harness or wagon was won by *Billy Barr* in three straight heats. The following is a summary:

Purse $5,000, for horses that have never beaten 2:26 in harness or wagon; $2,500 to first horse, $1,250 to second, $750 to third, and $500 to fourth.

Billy Barr		1	1	1
Angeline		2	4	2
W. K. Thomas		3	3	3
H. W. Genet, (formerly Danvers Boy)	4	2	dis.	

Confident and Byron drawn.

Time—2:25, 2:26¾, 2:27.

Clara, formerly *Crazy Jane*, behaved badly; became looney, had a fit of kicking, and was withdrawn from the track.

AQUATIC.

Yacht Race from Ryde—The Ryde Town Plate Contended for—The Oxfords and Harvards.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 13.

There was a fine yacht race yesterday from Ryde, Isle of Wight, twice round the new Victoria Course, forty-five miles, for the Ryde Town Plate, valued at £100 sterling. Twenty yachts entered, but only five started, as follows:

Yachts.	Owners.	Tonnage.
Oimara, cutter	C. J. Tennant	165
Aline, schooner	R. Sutton	216
Egeria, schooner	J. Mulholland	161
Guinivere, schooner	C. Thellusson	308
Condor, cutter	W. Ewing	133

Mr. J. ASHBURY'S *Cambria*, 199 tons, and Mr. G. DUPPA'S *Alarm*, 248 tons, were among the entries, but they each had a portion of their sails carried away twice before the start, and being thus disabled, withdrew. The yachts got off at 11 o'clock precisely, and came home in the following order:

The *Oimara* at 5:19 P. M.; the *Aline* at 5:24 P. M.; the *Guinicere* at 5:34 P. M.; the *Egeria* at 5:38 P. M.; the *Condor* at 5:57 P. M. The *Egeria* won by allowance of time.

The *début* of the Oxford Boat Club causes a favorable impression. It is said that with a little practice they will be the most finished crew ever on English waters. The Harvard crew are out every day for practice. They show a decided improvement. Yesterday they rowed to Chiswick against the ebb-tide, and returned. They made good time. The afternoon of Wednesday, the 25th inst., has been finally agreed to and appointed as the time for the race. It has been settled that the Harvard crew shall be composed, for the race, as follows: FAY, bow; LYMAN, SIMMONS, LORING, stroke.

The Connecticut Western Railroad—Action of the Town of Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., Friday, Aug. 13.

A town meeting to-day voted to issue bonds to the amount of $750,000 to raise funds to pay the town subscription to the stock of the Connecticut Western Railroad. The meeting also arranged for a ballot on Tuesday next for an agent to vote upon that stock at a coming stockholders' meeting. Two candidates will be voted for—WM. HAMMERSLEY, who favors the location of the road through West Hartford, Farmington and Unionville to Collinsville, and GEORGE M. BARTHOLOMEW, who favors running through Bloomfield, Tariffville and Simsbury to the same point. There is much interest in the question of the location of the road for the first twenty miles west of this city, which question the ballot will virtually decide.

The Special Indian Commission Committee in the Indian Country—The Latest Advices from Them.

Mr. WM. E. DODGE sends the following dispatch:

CAMP SUPPLY, INDIAN TERRITORY, Aug. 8, via HAYS CITY, Kansas, Aug. 13.

"Our Special Indian Commission Committee, consisting of F. R. BRUNOT, of Pittsburg; NATHAN BISHOP and myself, of New-York, nearly 2,000 miles from New-York, are here, having left the railroad at Hays. We crossed the Plains the past eight days under the escort of Captain ROBBINS, of the Seventh Cavalry, and forty men. We have found the road a hard one; the weather very hot and water very scarce. We have not seen a habitation of any kind for two hundred and fifty miles, except Camp Dodge. There are here now 1,800 Cheyennes and 1,600 Araphoes, waiting to go on reservations. We go from here two hundred miles further south to meet other tribes."

The Case of Suffocation in a Well in Concord, N. H.—Recovery of the Body of Deacon Dow.

CONCORD, N. H., Friday, Aug. 13.

The body of Deacon GEORGE A. DOW, who while digging a well yesterday was killed by the caving of the earth, was recovered this morning. The efforts to recover the body were continued through the night. It was found in an upright position, a hammer in the right hand, and the left arm raised above the head. It appears that the curbing of the well gave way about fifteen feet above his head. He was aged 57 years. He was highly respected, and leaves a wife, but no children. His death was probably almost instantaneous.

Fire in Providence, R. I.—Loss from $15,000 to $20,000.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Friday, Aug. 13.

A fire this evening destroyed a three-story wooden building on Westminster, near Eddy-street, occupied by stores, offices and shops. The loss is from $15,000 to $20,000, and is pretty well covered by insurance. The principal losers are: W. H. LAW, lessee of the estate; ADAMS & KNIGHT and D. BELLVEAU, jewelers; DAVID LESTER, tea store; WM. GREEN, hoop-skirts, and B. K. AMES, millinery. This is the first fire of importance which has occurred in this city for seven months.

Utica Property Holders vs. The Common Council—Injunction Issued Against the Latter.

UTICA, N. Y., Friday, Aug. 13.

An injunction issued by Judge JOEL WILLARD was served upon the Common Council of this city this evening, restraining them from passing an ordinance ordering the paving of Genesee-street with the Nicolson pavement. The property holders are unanimous for the Medina sand-stone, but the Council refuse to respect their wishes.

Meeting of Prison Wardens at Saratoga—Changes Recommended in Prison Laws.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Friday, Aug. 13.

The Wardens of the State Prisons met here to-day to consult on the manner of improving the discipline and security of the prisons. WILLIAM C. RHODES, Warden of Clinton Prison, presided, and JAMES E. COULTER, Warden of New-York City Prison, acted as Secretary. They agreed to send a communication to the Governor asking him to recommend certain changes in the laws, and make Wardens fee officers.

Riot in Heathville, Va.—Whites against Blacks.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, Aug. 13.

A riot occurred between whites and blacks at Heathville, Northumberland County, in which a sailor killed a negro. The sailor was committed to jail, but at night was rescued by whites. General CANBY has sent a detachment of troops to that place.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Its Removal West—Meeting of Citizens of St. Louis—Speeches and Resolutions.

The meeting held in St. Louis on Tuesday evening to consider the proposition to remove the National Capital to that city, of which a very brief report was received by the telegraph, was well attended by prominent citizens. Hon. ELON G. SMITH was called to the chair, and W. F. KENDALL was appointed Secretary. According to the report in the *Republican* of the following morning, Captain BARTON ABLE offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The agitation of the subject of the removal of the National Capital from Washington City to the Mississippi Valley has become so general as to be national in its character, and

Whereas, The people of the Valley States and the Great West hold that the reasons for the agitation are truthful and just, and of the highest concern to the national welfare, and as such the importance of the subject demands more positive and definite action by all the people of the country, therefore,

Resolved, That this meeting favor the calling of a National Convention, to convene at St. Louis on the 13th day of October next, for the purpose of a mutual consideration of the subject of the removal of the National Capital to Mississippi Valley by delegates chosen from all the States, and by thus doing hasten a final settlement of the question.

Mr. MCPHERSON moved to postpone the resolutions for five years. In making the motion he said his object was two-fold. In the first place, the census of 1870 would give to the Valley of the Mississippi a preponderance in the Congress of the United States, and it would have a voice that would be respected. Then their members of Congress would learn to consult their own interest. He hoped the representatives of this great valley world learn a lesson from New-England and profit by their example, and no longer be hewers of wood and drawers of water to other sections. He was not now finding fault with them, but he wanted time for the representatives to learn more fully the great interests of the West, and, taking a lesson from the New-England States, learn to carry out these measures by becoming a unit in feeling and sentiment. He meant that St. Louis should have fair play. Another object for postponement of this question of the removal of the capital was that within five years they would have a net-work of railroads centering in St. Louis; seven railroads centering on the other side of the river; and within that time they would have a bridge spanning the river, by which trains would go through and connect with great through routes West, onward to the Pacific. Within that time they would have furnaces and rolling mills extending from their city to Sulphur Springs that would be worth forty Congresses. This would be a great iron centre. He had seen a statement that, within three years, 180,000 tons of English iron had been used here, sold by one firm. He wanted this thing to stop. The location of a Congress, which, unlike Mrs. CÆSAR, was not beyond corruption, was nothing in comparison to the building up of their commerce and great iron manufactures. They would then approach their proper destiny and the capital would come there without their asking. He argued a postponement of the subject.

Mr. FINKELNBURG, in answer, said he did not propose to ask the nation to wait for him to build a fine house; He thought it was a small policy. He spoke at length in advocacy of the resolutions. We must agitate. He thought that now was the time to begin to talk and prepare the way for the national capital, which is bound to come. He was willing to join hands with all who favored removal. We want it to come to the centre of the country, where it will have a national sentiment of unity.

Captain JOSEPH BROWN said that he must confess his surprise was great to find one of our big guns—one of our leading men—taking ground against the removal of the capital to St. Louis. He could only account for it by the fact that the gentleman is so absorbed in railroad and other enterprises that he has not taken time to fully consider the question. The arguments of that gentleman did not influence him. Can it be possible, he said, that the removal of the capital to this point would interfere with our other great interests? He would promise that if the gentleman would waive his opposition to a convention for the removal of the capital, they would give him a convention to consider the interests which he had so near at heart. The speaker thought that whatever point was eventually selected it was high time to remove the capital to the West. If they held a convention, he would leave the question of the site an open question; they would have nothing to fear from the result. Another reason for the removal of the capital was that it would be a bond of union, while now it was looked upon as something to mock at. He was surprised to see cold water thrown on the project.

Mr. MCPHERSON withdrew his motion.

Mr. WELLS offered a substitute to Captain ABLE'S resolution, which was discussed, and the following portion accepted as an addition to the resolution:

"To obtain a wise discussion of the facts bearing upon this great subject, and to secure the end for which we labor, by a just conviction of our countrymen to this cause, we make this call for a National Convention, to convene at St. Louis on the 13th day of October next; said Convention to be composed of delegates from all the States and Territories, as follows: Each State to be represented by two delegates from each of its Congressional Districts, and four delegates for each State at large. The delegates to be appointed respectively by the Governors of the States. The Territories will be entitled to two delegates, appointed by their Governors; also, the District of Columbia will be entitled to two delegates, to be appointed by the Mayor of Washington City."

After discussion, the substitute was adopted, and the Chair appointed a Committee of Arrangements.

WASHINGTON.

The Case of the Texas Assassin Pratt—Tennessee, Mississippi and Texas Politics—The Effect of the Expose of the President's Views—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 13.

The United States authorities here have determined to hold the Texan rioter PRATT, and to resist the order of Judge MCCUNN ordering his release on the writ of *habeas corpus*. The Federal officials regard the question in this light: The surrender of PRATT would subject the jurisdiction of the United States Commissioner in criminal cases to supervision by the State Courts, and render the Commissioner's warrants subject to the order of every State Magistrate who has *habeas corpus* jurisdiction.

THE PRESIDENT AND MISSISSIPPI AND TEXAS POLITICS.

The friends and agent of DENT in Mississippi, and of HAMILTON in Texas, who are here, are very much incensed at the recent exposition of the President's views on the subject of the elections in those States. Judge DENT himself is by no means satisfied with the turn affairs have taken, and his supporters are very much demoralized. The movement to throw DENT overboard gains strength, but he has himself no intention of being thus sacrificed if he can prevent it, and will accept the nomination if it should be offered him. The gentlemen prominent in the so-called Republican Party of that and other States, now that all prospect of obtaining the Federal patronage or of securing at least the non-interference of the Administration is out of the question, make little of the influence of the Executive, and boast that they will elect their candidates by large majorities, and that Mississippi will follow Tennessee in spite of every one and everything.

THE TENNESSEE STATE DEBT.

Mr. J. E. RUST, Treasurer of Tennessee, arrived here to-day, and gives a contradiction to the statement that there is any ground whatever for the reports that a movement is on foot to repudiate the State debt, beyond the silly speeches of one or two demagogues. The whole thing is absurd, for the reason that the forty millions of debt are held by rebel corporations who have a direct interest in maintaining the credit of the State. Mr. RUST'S principal business here is to look after the assets of the Tennessee National Bank, which held on deposit, at the time of its suspension, $618,000 of the school money of Tennessee.

THE TEN-DOLLAR COUNTERFEITS.

The information at the Treasury Department goes to show that the ten-dollar issue of notes is rapidly accumulating at the Sub-Treasuries. Large packages have been received, for which checks have been sent out. So far, something less than a dozen of the counterfeit bills have been sent here, and the same excellence of engraving and general execution is evident in every case. The amount of the counterfeits is entirely a matter of conjecture, as no estimate whatever can be made from the number sent to the Treasury.

A BUSY LETTER WRITER.

The late Chief of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department employs his time, since his recent removal, in inditing letters to every person against whom he has a grievance, real or imaginary, and in distributing them in pamphlet form. Number four, which came out to-day, is lucidly entitled "An *exposé* of Secretary BOUTWELL'S experiments, together with the peculations in and mismanagement of the Treasury Department." The letter is about a newspaper column in length; but, if the writer knows nothing more serious than what he prints to-day, he had better save his money and seek some more useful occupation.

PERSONAL.

Postmaster-General CRESWELL left here to-day for his home in Maryland, to be gone about ten days.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, Aug. 13.

THE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL TARBELL.

General TARBELL furnishes the following:

"The statement detailing the interview between the President and General J. TARBELL, published in the NEW-YORK TIMES and *World* yesterday morning, was correct; but as published in the *Tribune* was incorrect, inasmuch as the *Tribune* omits the following at the close: 'He indorsed his administration fully. The above report of the conversation with the President has been carefully read by the President, and is published by his expressed authority; and, at his wish, furnished to the Associated Press.'"

That which the *Tribune* had succeeding the statement, with reference to a private letter from the President to Judge DENT, and what follows, form no part of the statement above referred to.

THE RECOVERY OF VESSELS SUNK DURING THE WAR.

The War and Navy Departments have transferred to the Treasury Department the power to contract for the recovery of all vessels, both Confederate and Federal, which were sunk during the late war, in Southern and other waters. The entire matter has been assigned by the Secretary to the division of captured and abandoned property in his office.

APPOINTMENTS.

DAVID F. MAUN was to-day appointed storekeeper for Philadelphia. W. T. PERKINS was appointed weigher in the New-York Customhouse, in the place of General T. W. EGAN. A number of appointments and promotions were to-day confirmed for the New-York Customhouse and Sub-Treasury.

FOREIGN POSTAL ARRANGEMENT.

A Postal Convention establishing and regulating a reciprocal exchange in correspondence between the United States and the Colony of British Honduras, has been concluded with Great Britain and will be carried into operation on the 1st of October. It provides for a regular exchange of mails between the office of New-Orleans on the one part, and the office of Balize on the other, comprising letters, newspapers, books, packages and patterns or samples of merchandise originating in the United States and addressed to the British Honduras, or originating in British Honduras and addressed to the United States, to be conveyed by means of the direct line of British mail packets now running between New-Orleans and Balize. The rate of postage to be levied and collected in advance in each country, on each package of correspondence forwarded to the other country was as follows, viz.: On letters twelve cents in the United States or six pence in British Honduras per simple rate of half ounce or under; newspapers two cents in the United States or one pence without regard to weight; book packets, patterns or samples, six cents in the United States or three pence in British Honduras per each four ounces or fraction thereof.

The above rates are in full of all charges to destination. Each country is to retain all the postage it collects on the correspondence which it sends to the other, thus dispensing with any accounts between the respective postal departments.

THE SAVINGS OF FREEDMEN.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company, at their banking-house in this city, on Thursday afternoon, it appeared that the net deposits for the month of July amounted to $65,128 88. The whole deposits for the month were $411,672 92, and drafts $356,543 84. The total of deposits amounted to the sum of $1,285,279 41, and the assets to $1,364,373 68. Its assets are in cash and United States bonds. This large sum is held by about 15,000 depositors; being on an average less than $100 to each.

TREATMENT OF COOLIES IN PERU.

The State Department has received interesting advices from our Minister to China relative to the treatment of coolies in Peru, as shown by a petition from the companies there employed as laborers, &c., together with correspondence, intended to effect means toward the amelioration of these people. The documents will shortly be published.

ILLINOIS POLITICS.

Governor Palmer's Reported States' Rights Speech—The Future of the Republican Party.

On Tuesday of this week, Governor PALMER spoke at Springfield, Ill., before the Republican County Convention which met in the hall of the House of Representatives. After comparing the Democratic and the Republican Parties, and referring to President LINCOLN and the rebellion, and affairs after the war was ended, he continued as follows:

The people will sustain no party on account of its past deeds. They regard the Republican Party with affection, and its services are a part of the inheritance of the nation, and it will always treasure them; but if that organization is to live it must live because it labors for the welfare of the country. As much as we esteem our party it is infinitely less than the country; it is but an agency for the public good, and unless that agency is thus employed it will perish as all parties have in the past. What are we to do, then? What more can we do, then, to continue to deserve the confidence of the American people?

I have said that the people are laboring under heavy burdens of taxation. The people pay those taxes cheerfully, and will do so so long as they can see that the money taken out of their pockets is judiciously and properly appropriated. But the moment they come to believe that the money they pay is being used for improper purposes or the taxes misapplied, that moment they will withdraw their confidence from those who abuse their trust and give it to others. The Republican Party, then, with all its glories, is worth nothing unless it can be useful to the people hereafter. What must it do? It must begin now to take hold of the abuses that have grown up during the progress of the war, because we cannot deny that the war brought upon the country the ordinary consequences of great struggles like it; we cannot deny that abuses of administration have crept in; nor that extravagance may be found in various branches of the public service. It cannot be denied but that there is a want of responsibility on the part of those the people elected to those that elected them. You must, then, take hold of these living, vital issues, in your approaching convention. You must, if you mean to retain public confidence, elect men who will take hold of these abuses and correct them, as far as it can be done by legislation and conventional action.

Look over the country, all of you, especially men like myself, who are passing into the sere and yellow leaf; you will perceive that, not in one party, but in both—not in the Republican States alone, but, perhaps, in States that have always been under the control of Democracy—the most shocking abuses exist. Look at the Democratic City of New-York, where all that is necessary for the Democratic managers to do is to draw their order for the majority they require and it is always honored. Take that and there is not such a misgoverned, becursed and wronged community on earth. Even there the people are beginning to rebel against that despotism of thieves and robbers that has control of the treasury of the City and the prosperity of the people. Everywhere in our States abuses like those are found—in our counties, in our towns—and it is your mission, as members of the Republican Party, after having saved the Republic, to take hold of these abuses and correct them. You have already secured the strongest claims to the confidence of the people by saving the Republic from organized secessionists and traitors. Now you have the task of saving it from organized plunderers who have heretofore lived upon the public treasury.

It must be understood that I am not using this language in any invidious sense. I am not referring now to Democrats or Republicans, to one class of officers or another, but I am insisting that, now that we have closed our connections with the greatest party in the history of the Federal Government, the Republican Party of the State must turn its attention toward matters that concern the State Government, and vindicate its integrity and wisdom and purity. It must be enforced in every branch of the public administration. Perhaps I may as well say here that one of the great crimes of the Democracy—that crime for which, next to secession itself, they are to be most distinctly arraigned—is the fact that in converting the old doctrine of State rights, which is but the doctrine of State duties, into the purposes of secession and disruption, they have actually degraded the States until the people now regard with distrust every illusion, from every quarter, to duties that pertain to the States themselves. Our system, so admirably arranged, so harmoniously adjusted, consists of the National and State Governments. It is essential to the welfare of the people of the country that each of these systems move in its true orbit—that is, that the States be left to discharge their duties under their Constitutions, and that the General Government, discharge its duties. The Republican Party has never entertained those feelings of bitterness against the National Government that characterize the Democratic Party—has never been jealous of the Federal system. It has simply regarded it as coördinate parts of a system of administration. We have supposed that our Government is as nearly perfect as human Governments can be. The rights of the people are best subserved by the faithful exercise, by each department of the system, of its own proper duties. But the Democracy, in engrafting the heresy of secession upon the old doctrines entertained by Whigs and Democrats, by JOHN MARSHALL and THOMAS JEFFERSON—the doctrines of the rights of the States to control their own internal affairs, have rendered States rights odious, and have really robbed the States of purity and all respectability. It is one of the offices of the Republican Party to restore these different systems to harmonious action, and acting through the State Governments to secure the rights of the people that have been intrusted to the keeping of the States, and that duty being known, it is essential that, from the highest to the lowest of the men interested with the administration of the State Government, there shall be the most rigid responsibility. One danger that lies at the very foundation of our new system is the failure of the people to hold the men who administer their government to their just responsibility. You select them—party friends—to office. You detect them being false to you, and you forgive them because they belong to your party. You can only preserve your Government by regarding your party as a means for the selection of those who are to serve you; and when the selection is made there should be but one rule of action for the government of public officers, let them belong to what party they may, and that is the rule of rigid responsibility. Enforce it and your rights will be safe. That is a part of the mission of this Republican organization, and we mean to see that it is done.

THE KEROSENE HORROR.

Compounds More Dangerous than Gunpowder in Our Houses.

Fifty-two Deaths a Year in this City from the Use of Explosive Oils.

The Law Against its Sale to be Enforced.

Probable Election of a Kerosene Inspector with Power to Prosecute Dealers in Explosive Oils.

The frequency of accidents from the use of kerosene is attracting attention from the Press all over the country. It is a matter of impossibility to collect actual statistics of the deaths and serious burnings that occur from the use of the combustible compounds that are sold in many places under various names for illuminating purposes, all of which have as their bases the light volatile oils found in petroleum. Benzine is the principal ingredient of petroleum, and to its presence in kerosene oil the explosions which so frequently destroy life or produce frightful disfigurements are attributable. The removal of this benzine, as well as the keroselene, gasoline and naphtha, which are also volatile and explosive, is what constitutes the refining system, and if properly done it makes of petroleum a safe illuminating oil. The difficulty is, however, that benzine, and the other volatile ingredients which are evolved from the petroleum by the process of distillation, must be sold at a lower price than burning oil, and such refiners as are not overburdened with conscience, instead of running all these dangerous oils into the benzine tank, allow them to pass into the kerosene receiver, and by that means swell the bulk of the distilled product, which is sold to dealers as kerosene. Really this stuff is putting in peril the lives of all who use it as an illuminator, and from its use arise the frightful accidents which are so often chronicled in the newspapers.

FRIGHTFUL RATE OF MORTALITY.

The returns of the Coroner's office give no correct idea of the deaths that are due to these explosive compounds, for the reason that in most cases the injuries do not produce immediate death. The injured parties are either taken to the hospitals, or are put under the treatment of private physicians, and linger for weeks, or perhaps months; and when death ensues the case is entered on the mortuary statistical record as having been produced by "inflammation of the lungs," "inflammation of the bowels," or whatever may be the immediate cause of death—the remote and real cause being altogether ignored. Dr. HARRIS, Sanitary Superintendent of this Metropolitan district, gives it as his opinion that the deaths really produced by the use of these explosive illuminating fluids, in this City, have averaged not less than one per week, and probably exceed that number, for the last three years, while not less than three persons are more or less seriously injured by accidents resulting from its use.

RECKLESSNESS OF MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS.

There is no excuse for this sacrifice of human life. Kerosene oil can be made as safe for family use as common whale oil, and would be did not the cupidity of refiners lead them to leave as much benzine in the kerosene as possible, regardless of the frightful consequences that result from frequent explosions. Of course there are instances where death ensues from the careless use of kerosene. Uneducated servant girls sometimes pour it from a can on the kindling material with which they light their fires, after having first applied a lighted match to the kindling stuff itself. The stream of oil coming in contact with the flame, leads the latter upward to the gases evolved by the heat, and an explosion is the consequence, frequently productive of fatal results. The persons most likely to be injured by this carelessness are not, however, supposed to know the properties of the oils they use, and if the oils were properly and thoroughly refined, they would not, even when thus carelessly handled, lead to such loss of life. That it can be rendered harmless in this respect is a fact beyond dispute. Professor C. F. CHANDLER, chemist to the Metropolitan Board of Health, in a report made to that body on Jan. 11 of this year, says:

"When camphene and burning fluid were in extensive use, and produced such frequent accidents, we could not blame the manufacturers, as it was not possible to make these preparations of turpentine safe. But every refiner can send a perfectly safe kerosene to market, if he chooses; he may make it stand fire at 110° Farenheit, 120° Farenheit, 130° Farenheit, or any other temperature he may elect—it is merely a question of a few cents, more or less, per gallon. Consumers should understand that in demanding the cheapest oil they compel the refiners to supply them with a mixture of benzine and kerosene. Competition is irresistible, and if the price is run down below cost adulteration must follow."

DANGEROUS OILS AND DEALERS.

In January last, Professor CHANDLER collected seventy-nine samples of kerosene oil sold in this City, and out of these only one stood the test for purity and non-liability to explosion. The results of this investigation are given in the following tabular statement, in which the samples are arranged in the order of quality, beginning with the poorest.

Gravity, Vaporizing Points and Burning Points of the Kerosene Oils Sold in New-York.

No.	Locality.	Gravity, deg's, Beaume.	Vapor-izing p't, Fahr. scale.	Burn'g point, Fahr. scale.
1..	No. 40 East Broadway	71.4	*18	*18
2..	No. 72 Bayard-street	49	31	44
3..	No. 494 Grand-street	46.6	40	60
4..	No. 331 West Forty-fourth-street	46.3	45	60
5..	No. 200 Sixth-avenue	47.2	45	65
6..	No. 47 Houston-street	48.2	45	63
7..	No. 216 Canal-street	47.9	48	64
8..	No. 822 Second-avenue	50.2	49	72
9..	No. 1,855 Third-avenue	46.7	51	68
10..	No. 164 Avenue C	47.6	52	61
11..	No. 5 Pike-street	47.4	53	61
12..	No. 104 Avenue D	48.5	54	103
13..	No. 655 Seventh-avenue	45.8	57	100
14..	No. 548½ Ninth-avenue	48.1	58	87
15..	No. 107 Division-street	46.4	58	83
16..	No. 566 Eighth-avenue	45.1	58	110
17..	No. 665 Eighth-avenue	45.5	59	78
18..	No. 793 First-avenue	46.9	61	67
19..	No. 104 Division-street	46.6	62	92
20..	No. 111 Mulberry-street	46.2	65	97
21..	No. 556 Eighth-avenue	45.3	66	83
22..	Tenth-avenue, corner Fifty-fourth-street	45.2	66	93
23..	No. 88 Division-street	44.5	66	115
24..	No. 689 Sixth-avenue	45.9	66	98
25..	No. 454 Third-avenue	45.6	66	85
26..	No. 21 Mott-street	45.8	69	87
27..	No. 290 Grand-street	48.8	69	89
28..	No. 63 East Broadway	45.6	71	103
29..	No. 122 Canal-street	44.5	71	113
30..	No. 48 Prince-street	46.7	71	104
31..	No. 779 First-avenue	45.7	71	98
32..	No. 641 Second-avenue	46.9	72	88
33..	No. 427 Grand-street	45.8	72	108
34..	No. 1,917 Third-avenue	46.1	72	98
35..	No. 1,381 Broadway	45.9	73	97
36..	No. 5 Chatham-square	45	73	89
37..	No. 297 Houston-street	45.2	74	112
38..	1,890 Third-avenue	46.2	74	97
39..	No. 333 Bowery	44.8	74	101
40..	No. 211 Avenue B	45.8	75	94
41..	899 Second-avenue	45.5	76	106
42..	No. 747 Second-avenue	45.2	77	105
43..	No. 490 Seventh-avenue	43.8	77	104
44..	No. 67 Mott-street	46	77	108
45..	No. 269 Bowery	44.6	77	96
46..	No. 81 Mercer-street	45.3	77	108
47..	No. 722 Eleventh-avenue	45.3	77	96
48..	Corner Seventh-avenue and Seventeenth-street	45.4	78	99
49..	No. 40 Houston-street	45.5	78	102
50..	No. 155 Goerck-street	48.8	78	104
51..	No. 74 Third-avenue	45.6	78	99
52..	No. 98 Eighth-avenue	45.1	79	114
53..	Corner Seventh-avenue and Sixteenth-street	46.7	79	105
54..	No. 129 Sixth-avenue	45.9	79	100
55..	No. 912 Second-avenue	46.3	79	108
56..	No. 722 Second-avenue	44.7	80	112
57..	No. 853 Second-avenue	46	80	114
58..	No. 113 Mercer-street	45.9	80	101
59..	No. 49 Avenue D	45.7	80	103
60..	No. 45 Mott-street	45.1	80	106
61..	No. 444 Second-street	45.4	80	113
62..	No. 108 Mulberry-street	45.4	81	109
63..	No. 15 Marion-street	41.1	82	115
64..	No. 104 Canal-street	45	83	112
65..	No. 562 Ninth-avenue	45	84	104
66..	No. 697 Third-avenue	45.5	84	119
67..	No. 728 Third-avenue	44.7	85	107
68..	No. 57 Division-street	45.1	85	105
69..	No. 160 Eighth-avenue	45.	86	105
70..	No. 332 Tenth-avenue	45.9	86	99
71..	No. 633 Second-avenue	45.9	87	99
72..	No. 132 Mulberry-street	44.2	88	117
73..	No. 808 Second-avenue	45.2	89	107
74..	S. Jenny	46.9	90	115
75..	No. 860 Second-avenue	45.5	90	106
76..	No. 550 Grand-street	46.3	90	108
77..	No. 772 Third-avenue	45.5	94	113
78..	No. 761 Third-avenue	46.	94	113
79..	Downer	46.1	109	128

*Below 18° Fahrenheit.

As will be at once seen by the scientific reader, the only oil of these seventy-nine samples which comes up to the standard of safety is that manufactured by Mr. DOWNER, a refiner of Boston.

ACTION OF THE HEALTH BOARD ON THE REPORT.

The vaporizing point of good kerosine oil, such as may be used with safety, is 100 degrees Fahrenheit, and its burning point 110 degrees Fahrenheit, yet the Professor found that most of the samples he analyzed vaporized at less than 80, and ignited at less than 100 degrees Fahrenheit. One specimen submitted to analysis was nearly as inflammable as gunpowder, as it took fire at 18 degrees Fahrenheit—almost pure benzine; yet it was offered for sale in a populous neighborhood in East Broadway, and was extensively purchased!

A coroner's jury empanneled at an inquest held in July last, where the deceased met her death in consequence of the explosion of a kerosene lamp, recommended the passage of an ordinance making it punishable to sell explosive burning fluids. The Board of Health, however, were before them in this matter. As far back as January 26, 1869, that body enacted:

"That no petroleum, kerosene oil or other liquid (having like composition or qualities as a burning fluid as said oil), shall be kept or offered for sale as a burning fluid for lamps, or in any receptacle for the purpose of illumination; nor shall such oil or fluid be purchased for use, or be used as a burning fluid for any such lamp or receptacle, be kept for such use, unless all such oil or fluid shall be of such quality and ingredients that it shall stand and be equal to both the following tests and conditions, to wit: 1. That it shall not take fire or burn at a temperature below 110 degrees Farenheit; and 2. That it shall not evolve an explosive vapor at a temperature below 100 degrees Farenheit."

PROSECUTION OF OFFENDERS DEMANDED BY THE PUBLIC SAFETY.

Attempts are being made to enforce the provisions of this ordinance, and over one hundred violations of it have been reported to the counsel of the Board. As the law now stands those who violate the provisions of any ordinance enacted by the Board of Health may be prosecuted for misdemeanor, but the danger to which our citizens are subjected—and especially the poorer classes—by the sale of these explosive oils will not be obviated until some officer or body is invested with power to seize and confiscate the death-dealing compounds that are sold under various names as illuminating oils. As long as the law does not interfere promptly to prevent the danger, dealers will sell a dangerous article for the sake of the extra profit, and many people will buy a poor article because it is cheaper, although they know that its use is at the risk of their lives. Good safe kerosene cannot be purchased for less than from 65 cents to 75 cents per gallon. Yet placards may be seen in many places offering it for sale at 9 and 10 cents per quart! Those who buy or sell this cheap stuff are guilty of recklessly trifling with human life, and deserve severe punishment at the hands of the authorities. It was understood that at the last meeting of the Board of Health an Inspector of kerosene would be elected, with instructions to prosecute all dealers in the pernicious drug found selling an article below the standard. We believe that there was a failure to elect, but understand that at an early day an Inspector will be appointed under such conditions that on his activity in prosecuting the offenders who endanger our lives in giving us light will depend his position and pay. Such an officer is almost as great a necessity now in New-York as the Sanitary Superintendent or Quarantine Officer.

We have obtained from the Coroners' office a list of the deaths that have occurred from kerosene-oil explosions in this City since Jan. 1, 1868. It comprises, however, only such cases as came under the notice of the Coroners, and is in all probability not more than one-tenth of the aggregate number of those who died during that period from using dangerous burning fluids. The verdict of the jury in several of the cases embraced censure of the manufacturers and urged their prosecution, but we cannot learn that any action against the parties ever followed. The following extracts from the Coroners' register are given for the instruction of those of the public who wish to avoid "death by the lamp:"

Feb. 2, 1868—At City Hospital, MARY ANN DUFFIN, 32 years of age. Verdict, "Burns received by ignition of liquid gas manufactured by the American Liquid Gas Company, No. 142 Grand-street. We further censure said Company for selling an article represented by them as non-explosive."

Jan. 10, 1869—At No. 97 Clinton-street, TABITHA CROPPER, 11 years of age. Verdict: "Death from burns received from the explosion of a lamp containing a mixture of kerosene and benzine, on the 4th day of January, 1869. We find the manufacturers of the mixture, ADAM RISER and WM. LABENHEIM, also the vender of the same, SAML. SCHOONMAKER, guilty of culpable negligence; and further recommend that means be taken to have all kerosene oil retailed in this city properly tested before its sale."

Aug. —, 1869.—At No. 408 West Twenty-sixth-street, CAROLINE HAMBLIN, 23 years of age. Verdict—"Burns received from an oil proven to be highly explosive, and to burn at 70 degrees Fahrenheit. Therefore we recommend the Board of Health, the Fire Commissioners, or any authority that may have the power, to so enact an ordinance making it punishable to manufacture an illuminating oil and offer the same for sale that shall evaporate at less than 100 degrees Fahrenheit, and burn at less than 110 degrees Fahrenheit."

Aug. 2, 1869.—At No. 264 West Houston-street, CAROLINE HERFTERHITE, 22 years of age. Verdict—"Death from explosion of a can of kerosene oil on 30th July; and we recommend that the proper authorities should investigate the quality of oil at present sold."

It is important in this connection, and suggested by the Coroner's record, that in case of fatal injury the brand of the oil causing the death should be elicited, not only for the prosecution of the offender but the instruction of the public.

Kerosene Explosion and Fire in Yonkers.

On Thursday night a kerosene lamp exploded in the house of JOHN STEWART, High-street, Yonkers, setting fire to the dwelling, which was entirely consumed. The house was valued at $2,000 and was insured for $700 in the Yonkers and New-York Fire Insurance Company.

The Railroad Bridge at the Mouth of the Connecticut River.

The work on the Shore Line Railroad bridge across the mouth of the Connecticut River is being pushed forward rapidly. All the piers, six in number, have been commenced, and men are now engaged on the eastern side in laying out the framework. The bridge will be of wood with the exception of the draw, which is to be iron. The piers are made of sets of piles, which will be covered with iron cylinders for protection. It is expected the structure will be ready for travel by the 1st of January next. This is the bridge which has received such strong opposition by the Hartford interests for three years past in the Connecticut Legislature, on the ground that it would impede the free navigation of the river. The Shore Line Railroad succeeded finally in getting a bill passed authorizing the building of it. At present the cars are ferried over on a boat, which causes too much delay and inconvenience for rapid traveling.

At a meeting of German societies held at Zchaus' Hotel, in Jersey City, on Thursday evening, a motion advising the German citizens of Hudson County to join with the New-York Germans in their celebration of the centennial anniversary of the birth of ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT, was voted down, and another deciding that the Hudson County people celebrate the occasion separately, adopted.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE BLACK MAN; OR, HAYTIAN INDEPENDENCE. By M. B. BIRD, Wesleyan Missionary in Hayti. New-York: Published by the Author.

In this work the author, a thirty years' missionary in Hayti, makes a becoming plea and apology for the people among whom he spent so many years of his life; and, though the task may have been grateful to himself, the general reader will say it could scarcely have been a very easy one. The poor Haytians, so little sympathized with by their fellow-Christians in an age of general philanthropy, have made a rather unsatisfactory business of their liberty, reminding us of MILTON'S description of the Anglo-Saxon heptarchists flocking and fighting over the historic hundreds of merry England once upon a time, to say nothing of other peoples nearer home, and of a much more modern date.

The present book of missionary notes and comments—put rather loosely together—gives a general sketch of the subject, and carries the reader in retrospect, back to the historic origin of Hayti, named, as the author correctly observes, from its *mountain* character. The Spaniards first, and then the French, introduced horned cattle and negroes from Africa into the island, and exterminated the natives, who were said to number at first from one to three millions—the former being, very probably, the more correct estimate of population—a population which seems to have never gone beyond that of the fifteenth century. The present inhabitants of the whole island do not exceed a million—a very significant fact in the history of that unhappy country. When France, in the first French revolution, declared her colonies free, the creole sons of Frenchmen in the French half of Hayti were eager to assert their independence, many of them having been educated in Europe with strong notions of natural right. When the republicanism of the mother country died out, the planters of the island would willingly have brought the negroes back to their old condition of slavery, if TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE, DESSALINES, CHRISTOPHE and the rest had not maintained their liberty with arms in their hands. TOUSSAINT having made a form of free government at home, put down the Spanish authorities of San Domingo and proceeded to make a united republic of all Hayti, till the French under General BRUNET seized him in 1802 and carried him to France, where he died in prison. In 1804 DESSALINES had defeated the French and exterminated with fire and sword the French planters and their families; after which he established a republic, giving it the restored name of Hayti. The constitution decreed that no white man should possess property in the nation, and DESSALINES regulated all with the authority of a military dictator. His idea was simply that of a king for Hayti—a man of despotic authority and one best qualified to cope in battle with the French and Spaniards still waging war from San Domingo. CHRISTOPHE had the same opinions; and when DESSALINES fell, in a revolutionary tumult, he called himself king, and took up his residence at Port Haytian in the north, while PETION and other chiefs remained with the National Assembly at Port-au-Prince. For many years Hayti was distracted by their battles and rivalries. In 1807, CHRISTOPHE, as King HENRY I., asserted his sovereignty of Hayti; PETION, President of the Republic, did the same; General RIGAUD was independent in his own Western District, while General FERRAND, holding San Domingo for France and Spain, disputed the claims of all the rest. HENRY I. held his Court of princes, dukes and barons at Cape Haytien, in a palace called "Sans Souci," after the residence of the famous FREDERICK II. of Prussia, making PETION show rather shabbily in the comparison; though the latter, by a judicious distribution of the public lands, still maintained his republican popularity. In 1816, King LOUIS XVIII. sent an envoy to King HENRY, inviting him to come back to his French allegiance; but as CHRISTOPHE was styled *General* merely, the negotiation failed. An application to PETION produced an agreement to pay France an indemnification for French property lost in the revolution; the payment of 60,000,000 of francs, to be extended over thirty years.

In 1818 President BOYER, who succeeded PETION, and whose office was now a life-tenure, marched an army against the unpopular and tyrannical CHRISTOPHE, who being deserted by his army, killed himself in his palace of Sans Souci. In 1822, San Domingo becoming independent of Spain, accepted the Government of BOYER, who next year invited an immigration of black and colored persons from the United States. Several hundreds accepted the offer, but the result did not encourage any continued exodus to Hayti. The Presidency of BOYER makes no very attractive chapter of Haytian history, for things were quiet in the country for over twenty years, and the land had rest. In 1843 the Southern reformers under HERARD RIVIERE, thinking the order of progress in the country too slow, marched against Port-au-Prince, whereupon the old President, not insisting on his life-lease, went on board an English ship and left his people to themselves. A more active period then began. RIVIERE gave way to GUERRIER, and he was succeeded by PIERROT. In 1846 Hayti had a President RICHE. In 1848 came SOULOUQUE, or FAUSTIN the First, whose Imperial history is somewhat in recollection; then GEFFRARD, who very sensibly followed in 1867 the example of BOYER; and "after him, if not the the deluge," something not to be distinguished from it at present.

Mr. BIRD allows that the blacks of Hayti are not first-rate hands at self-government, and he sets forth a great many defects of their style of progress. But he hopes for the best—hopes the day will come when the people there will be better educated, more industrious and less military-minded—hopes, too, perhaps, that they will have better ideas of religion and public worship. Such a day may come, but it must be slowly. The tropical climate is one that encourages idleness and discourages active industry, furnishing, as it does, the fruits of the earth so cheaply, and enervating the human frame into those habits of ease and irregularity which tend to demoralize a people—especially a people of African race, naturally sensuous and excitable. Under such circumstances the Haytians would inevitably have a turn for soldiership—always such a grand distinction and glory of races much their superiors—and love the laced coat, the clanking sabre and heroical cocked hat, the plumed troop and the big wars that warm the blood with an unanswerable sense of human dignity and responsibility. They would always be ready for that ultimate logic of peoples as well as Kings. At the same time there are other considerations which belong to this Haytian question. These black republicans mean to shut out the whites as resolutely as the old Hebrews shut out the Gentiles. This sort of policy is an anachronism which would never do, and it is very likely the Haytians must change it. Hayti is in "the force and road of casualty," and cannot long evade the fate which has found out both China and Japan. The whites will go in; and what, then, is to be the future condition of this very interesting and exceptional Republic? The last revolution of that country may be a great deal more revolutionary than the first. Mr. BIRD'S book does not help us in dealing with the future of Hayti. He seems to write in a kind of perplexity, and his reader has a tendency to reach the same condition of mind.

As regards the missionary cause in Hayti, we can gather from our author's statements that it is not very successful—the blacks appearing to be as little friendly to the religion as to the politics of the foreigners. In 1816 the first missionaries to the island were the Wesleyan Methodists, Messrs. BROWN and CATS. PETION favored them for their educational ideas; but after his death the people pelted them, and the authorities put their Haytian friends into prison. They were to have no congregations, and soon went back to England. It was not till the American immigration of 1823 that the missionaries found themselves tolerated. In 1834 Rev. JOHN TYNDAL, English Wesleyan missionary, went among the American blacks in the Spanish part of Hayti, and built a church. In 1839 he went home, leaving his friend, Mr. CARDY, behind him. In 1840 our author, Mr. BIRD, went to Hayti, where he ministered to near a dozen at Cape Haytien. Next year Mr. HARTWELL went to Port-au-Prince, and Mr. TOWLER to Puerta Plata. A Baptist mission was fixed at Jacmel, a Wesleyan school was opened at Port-au-Prince, and a church opened at Jeremie, in 1851, by Mr. BIRD. But there was not much to encourage the missionaries. At last the Wesleyans have ceased to support the Haytian mission, after having expended about $200,000 in gold upon it. Mr. BIRD is rather in favor of having an immigration of American blacks for the missionaries to work on with any chance of success. But he admits that the plan of sending such people into Hayti has failed, so that the missionary prospects in that direction are not very assuring—especially as the Haytian Governors are somewhat of the mind of the Abyssinian THEODORE in respect to those external teachers; suspecting that, though meaning well, they may prepare the way for some mischievous foreign interference in the end. That Haytian problem will not be easily solved. It is a thing beyond mere statesmanship—one of nature's own difficulties which nothing but time itself can adequately deal with.

THE TRAGEDIES OF SOPHOCLES. With a Biographical Essay. By E. H. PLUMPTRE. London: STRAHAN. New-York: ROUTLEDGE.

We have so recently reviewed Professor PLUMPTRE'S translation of the tragedies of ÆSCHYLOS, in which he followed closely the method adopted by him in the work before us, that it is unnecessary to enter in detail into his system of biographical treatment, or to analyze his theories with regard to the substitution of metres as far as possible analogous to those of the original, for the blank or rhymed verse adopted by previous translators. With regard to the latter, however, he enters in the preface to this, his second edition of SOPHOCLES, into a justification of his use of unrhymed verse, addressed to the numerous critics who adhere to the established standard of rhyme. Professor PLUMPTRE adheres to the conviction that "unrhymed verse, if only it be melodious enough, and analogous to the tone and feeling of the original, is the best representative of the choral ode of the Greek tragic poets. Rhyme still seems," he says, "as I then said, to introduce an element more or less incongruous, to fetter the free flow of thought by the periodicity of the same sound recurring at fixed intervals, to present a temptation, very difficult to guard against, to expansion and over-ornamentation for the sake of it." Among translators, it is true, he has few predecessors in the path he has marked out for himself, and few supporters among the critics of the day. Prominent, however, among the exceptions, both as translator and critic, stands Mr. MATTHEW ARNOLD—a host in himself—in whose "Merope," a tragedy framed after the model of the Greek dramatists, unrhymed verse has been employed, supplying, with other examples, "abundant proof how capable that form is of approximating in melody and beauty to the perfection of the Sophoclean chorus." Without entering at present into the merits of the controversy between rhymed and unrhymed verse, we can at least say that Professor PLUMPTRE not only states the case in favor of the latter with both precision and force, but that in his translations, both of SOPHOCLES and ÆSCHYLOS, he has furnished strong corroborative proof of the testimony to its capabilities which he bases upon its employment by Mr. ARNOLD. Professor PLUMPTRE'S introductory sketch of the life of his author, tracing the influence upon his intellectual development of surrounding circumstances and intercourse with his contemporaries, his critical essay upon his writings, his inquiry into the relation he bore with regard to the ethics and religious belief of his time, are all conceived in the same spirit, and treated after the same model as in his able monograph on ÆSCHYLOS, and are equally worthy of the classical reputation of the writer. In conclusion, there is one point to which we ought to refer, and that is Professor PLUMPTRE'S justification of the system which he first adopted in his first edition of SOPHOCLES, and subsequently developed still further in the second, and in his ÆSCHYLOS—that of returning as far as the difference in the two alphabets will permit to the correct spelling of proper names, and of rejecting in all cases the Latin so-called equivalents for the personages of Greek mythology. Thus we have *Aias* for *Ajax*, *Asclepios* for *Æsculapius*, and again *Aphrodite* and *Ares* instead of *Venus* and *Mars*. It is only right, he says, "to give Greek mythology as it actually was, and not as it was seen through the medium of speech of men who were bent upon identifying two polytheistic systems which were but partially in contact with each other. The more I compare the effect produced on one's mind by writers who adhere to the Latin form of names, and by those in our own country, or in Germany, who return, as far as may be, to the Greek, the more I feel that the latter give one a sense of a distinct nationality and life which is wanting in the former. It is a gain, I believe, to get rid of the Latinized termination in *-us*, and to reproduce the original in *-os*." True; we believe, but why "Socrates" and "Sophocles," in the same page with "Kimon" and "Alkibiades?"

THE OFFICE AND WORK OF THE CHRISTIAN MINISTRY. By JAMES M. HOPPIN. New-York: SHELDON & Co.

In this work Professor HOPPIN treats at large of the important religious office and vocation of preaching, and gives a historical account of the rise and progress of the custom, which indeed is as old apparently as human *speech* itself—a term that interprets every word employed to express it—as a sermon, or homily, or preaching, or prophesying. The word homily evidently meant "utterance," or "conversation," simply, and not, as our author seems to imply, "assembly." He gives an interesting account of the ancient fathers of the Church, St. Chrysostom, St. Augustine and others, and so proceeds to the fervid preachers of the Seventeenth century, the "moral-essay" sherlocks, Blaires, Paleys of the eighteenth, and the evangelists and other reactionists coming after them in our own times. Having stated the succession of the preachers, both on the old Continent and in America, but without any particular criticism of their merits or doctrine, our author proceeds to discuss the different modes of delivering sermons, whether from manuscript, from memory or extempore; leaning to the opinion that the latter is the best and most effective, when it can be used with ability. The analysis of the sermon follows, showing the text, the introduction, the explanation, the proposition, the division, the development and the conclusion. After this we have a second part in which the general principles of rhetoric are applied to preaching; and, among other things, the means of producing persuasion is instanced in the logic of St. Paul, who says he would persuade men by showing them "the terrors of the law," which they would naturally be willing to avoid; and also of LATIMER, who was for "casting down the people with the law and threatenings of God for sin; not forgetting to ridge them up again with the Gospel and the promises of God's favor." This was also the judicious and orthodox way of the American JONATHAN EDWARDS, who would describe the day of God's judgment in such a terrible strain that the hearers felt as if the Almighty was then and there about to appear and summon all present before the dread Tribunal. Next, we have some very excellent advice as to the choice of language, which should be essentially and simply English—the English of the Bible translation and SHAKESPEARE, and some attractive didactics on invention and style, followed by several sections on the divinity and worth of the pastoral character, and the intellectual culture necessary for the most effectual discharge of a pastor's duties. It is altogether a book for those whose vocation it is to preach or lecture, touching as it does the clerical character on all sides. It is to divinity, in fact, what the precepts and exegeses of LONGINIUS and QUINTILIAN, and their followers in every age, have been to the management of the epopee, considered in its day, and for a great many unanswerable reasons, the highest and most beautiful expression of human poetry. Preaching is a venerable institution, and a good one, because in all ages it has had an inevitable tendency to fall in with the other Divine law, that of human progress, and so do away with or mitigate in a great degree the too rigid and unhappy influences of rites, creeds, liturgies and all the more intolerant observances of men. The Professor's book admirably exemplifies his own instructions on the subject of style and literary expression, and may well become the *vade-mecum* of every one whose business it is to address congregations from the pulpit or the platform.

LIFE OF PHILIP DODDRIDGE, D. D. By D. A. HARSHA, M. A. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

This well-written little memorial of one of the most amiable and celebrated divines of the last century, will be a very convenient addition to the library of every clergyman, and furnish the general reader, too, with a brief and satisfactory biography of one so often quoted, and at the same time little more than a name to most people.

DODDRIDGE was born in London in 1702, son of a respectable oil merchant, who looked back with pride to a Sir JOHN DODDRIDGE, Solicitor-General in the reign of JAMES I. PHILIP was the youngest of twenty children, who all died young except one of the daughters and himself. He was so weak at his birth that he was not expected to live. He did live, however, to the age of 50, and worked out his proper celebrity on a very slight fund of personal health. Early poverty, that enlarger of the intellect, and the disease which was born with him, quickened his brain and made him a very precocious student. He kept a regular diary at the age of 14, and had very forward plans of literature and life. DODDRIDGE was a man of the most amiable feelings, and in his youth wrote love-letters and other levities to some of his female friends—a distressing fact, deplored by a great many of those who cherished his memory, as if a man whose business it was to bless and benefit all his fellow-creatures was not to begin by loving some of them. A great-grandson of the Doctor, Mr. HUMPHREY, wrote a life of his ancestor, and having the copies of some rather gay old correspondence in his possession, made use of it to carry off the biography with the general public—a device which had its effect accordingly. Even Mr. HARSHA, while he says HUMPHREY'S book was injudicious, admits that it is a very interesting one. DODDRIDGE had his vivacities, and a frank, open manner, which looked like self-magnification and conceit, in the eyes of a great many. Indeed, in his early diaries, he reproaches himself for his too great forgetfulness of the solemn and dreadful obligation he had incurred in being brought into the world, the creature and servant of a God, evangelically recognized as a "jealous God," holding men to severe account for all their actions in the world. DODDRIDGE, however, overcame the snares of his nature, and lived for the purpose of exhorting his fellow-men "to flee from the wrath to come." But while yet in the midst of his besetting weaknesses, and just as he had been settled, at the age of 28, in his pastorate at Northampton, in the Dissenting ministry, he saw and fell in love with Miss MERCY MARIS, a charming brunette, who disturbed his religious feelings a good deal till they were married,—but never afterward; for their wedded life was a happy one. Indeed, he wrote down in his diary a set of rules for his conduct, when he should be a husband, and had the merit and good fortune to act up to them. In 1730, he published his *Free Thoughts* on the best way of helping the Dissenting interest, and subsequently his sermons on the education of children, and also for young people. At the same time he kept a seminary for the education of those intended for the ministry. In 1736 the University of Aberdeen gave him his degree of D. D., a distinction which gave him an additional appetite for his literary and other work. He now began his famous *Family Expositor*, for which he took the original of the new Testament, retranslated it, and accompanied it by a paraphrase, adding at the foot of the pages references to those writers who supported or disputed the sense he gave. It was a learned and a strenuous work—the great work of his life, and when, in 1750, a fire broke out in his study, only singeing the edge of his manuscript of the next volume of the *Expositor*, he felt it to be a direct interposition of Providence in his favor. He next wrote his *Practical Discourses on Regeneration*. In 1745 he published his *Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul*—a book that converted WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, Sir JAMES STONEHOUSE, and thousands beside them. In 1749 he visited London, after the great earthquake, and improved the occasion in the most solemn and rousing appeal that ever came from a pulpit—the earthquake being generally regarded as the most awful manifestation of the power of God, and, perhaps, His displeasure as well. In the year 1750 his feeble and overworked constitution gave way. He fell into a more rapid consumption, and, in 1751, went over to Lisbon, hoping for some relief from the change of place and air. But he died in a month after landing, and was buried in one of the church-yards of that capital. The great charm of DODDRIDGE in discourse was the earnestness and direct simplicity of his address, and in his written works the same qualities ran through his unaffected style of English, such as the commonest men could understand and feel as well as the most educated. Mr. HARSHA'S book is brought out in LIPPINCOTT'S best style.

Books Received.

—*The Innocents Abroad; or, The New Pilgrim's Progress.* An account of the steamship *Quaker City's* Pleasure Trip to Europe and the Holy Land; with descriptions of countries and nations as they appeared to the author. By MARK TWAIN, American Publishing Company, Hartford, Conn.

—*The Pictorial Field Book of the War of 1812.* Illustrations by Pen and Pencil of the History, Biography, Scenery, Relics and Traditions of the Last War for American Independence. By BENSON J. LOSSING. HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York.

—*Lake George and Lake Champlain.* From their discovery to 1759. By B. C. BUTLER. G. P. PUTNAM & SON, New-York; DURKEE & JENKINS, Albany.

—*Revue Internationale de L'Art et de la Curiosité.* Publiée sous la direction de M. ERNEST FEYDEAU. Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. Paris: LEON TECHENER.

—*A Hand Book of Map Drawing.* By PETER KEARN and JOHN MECKLEBOROUGH. E. H. BUTLER & Co., Philadelphia.

—*Independent Third Reader.* By J. MADISON WATSON. A. S. BARNES & Co., New-York and Chicago.

—*The Kaleidoscope.* An Intermittent Periodical. Edited by the Brothers TRIPLEX. CARLETON.

—*Hospital Sketches and Camp and Fireside Stories.* By LOUISA M. ALCOTT. ROBERTS BROS., Boston.

—*L'Europe Politique et Sociale.* Par MAURICE BLOCK. Paris: L'HACHETTE & CIE.

—*Foul Play.* A novel, by CHARLES READE. HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York.

—*Autobiography of a Shaker and Revelation of the Apocalypse.* F. W. EVANS.

—*Travellers' Official Guide of the Railways.* Compiled by EDWARD VERNON.

—*The Printers' Circular.* A Record of Typography, Literature, Art and Sciences. R. S. MENAMIN, Philadelphia.

—*The Westminster Review.* LEONARD SCOTT Publishing Company.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

Commencement at the University—Exercises of the Week—Improvements in the Institution—Politics—Crop Prospects.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ATHENS, Ga., Monday, Aug. 9, 1869.

The commencement at the University of Georgia, which closed last week, was the most brilliant, most numerously attended, and most interesting that has taken place for the past ten years. Hundreds of persons from every part of the State and from the adjoining States of Alabama, Florida, South Carolina and Tennessee came, many of them with their families, to witness the exercises. The Board of Trustees assembled in unusually large numbers. The graduating class was the largest since the foundation of the college. The weather was cool and as fine as could be desired. The citizens of Athens opened their houses to accommodate the visitors, and entertained as many as the size of their residences would permit. Everybody seemed to have put on his or her best bib and tucker, to have bid dull care begone, and to be on hospitable deeds intent. The carriages shone with renewed splendor of fresh paint and varnish. The horses pranced as if they felt their oats, and the harness had as brand new an appearance as the best blacking could impart. There were large dinner parties every afternoon, fancy balls, full dress parties, concerts, &c., every night, at which the gay, the grave, the lively and the severe of man and woman kind mingled harmoniously, and accepted the situation with evident enjoyment. The week was one protracted festival, in which hosts and guests did their best to entertain and be entertained, and they succeeded as completely as the most sanguine among them could have desired.

The first day, Sunday, was devoted to religious services in the College Chapel. All the churches are by custom closed on that day, and their ministers participate in the service in the College. For the first time since his appointment, the distinguished Chancellor, Rev. A. A. LIPSCOMB, D. D., did not preach "commencement sermon." That duty was well and ably performed by Rev. Dr. WADDELL, Chancellor of the University of Mississippi, who preached from the 13th chapter St. John's Gospel, verse 43. The object of his discourse was to warn young men against the temptations of purely worldly ambition and the "praise of men." I have rarely heard a more forcible, convincing or eloquent sermon. It is proposed to have it printed and circulated widely for the benefit of the rising generation.

The speaking of the young men in the Sophomore, Junior and Senior classes was very creditable, and far above the average of such exhibitions. The art of oratory is cultivated with especial care at the University of Georgia. The Chancellor, who is one of the most accomplished rhetoricians in America, gives particular attention to this branch of instruction, and he is ably assisted by Mr. MORRIS, late of the University of Virginia, who has been recently elected to the chair of Rhetoric here. It would be well, I think, if those who have control of the matter would, in choosing pieces for Sophomore declamation, select something less worn and familiar than such old subjects as "Grattan's Invective against Corry," "Chatham on the American War," "Cataline's Defiance," which, however excellent in themselves, lose their charms by too frequent repetition, on the principle of too much of a good thing. It seems to me that selections could be made with advantage from the speeches of EVERETT, WEBSTER, CLAY, CALHOUN, and other American orators of acknowledged preëminence, and that GRATTAN, CATALINE, CHATHAM and SPARTACUS might be given an occasional holiday.

The Junior and Senior orators, chosen by the Faculty and partly as to the Seniors by the two literary Societies of the University, speak original compositions. Those of this year were marked by considerable culture in all the graces of oratory, elegance of style and diction, and undoubted talent in the conception and treatment of the theme. The speech which struck me most by the originality of the subject, and the ability with which it was handled, was that of Mr. B. W. BARROW, of the Graduating Class. His theme was a combination of the exclamation of Mantalini in *Nicholas Nickleby*, after he had been reduced to the necessity to grind a mangle for a livelihood—"Life is a dem'd horrid grind," and the verse of Ecclesiastes, "Vanity of vanities, saith the preacher, all is vanity." The speech showed thought, analytical power and originality. Mr. VAN EPPS, another of the Graduating Class, and Mr. HILL, of the Junior Class, son of the distinguished lawyer, Mr. BARNARD HILL, of Macon, were much applauded, and deservedly so, for their speeches, which were excellent both in matter and mode of delivery. The address to the Phi Kappa and Demosthenean Societies was delivered by Mr. R. M. JOHNSTON, late Professor in the University, now of Maryland. The subject was "The Dead of Georgia," and the address to the Alumni was spoken by Hon. DAVID W. LEWIS, former member of Congress, now the popular Secretary of the State Agricultural Society. Both addresses were of marked ability and interest.

The Board of Trustees, which is composed of the leading men in the State, labored assiduously during the recesses of the exercises, providing for the government and advancement of the University. They have made a very great change in the system of education. Instead of the *curriculum* being obligatory for the four years of the undergraduates course, as hitherto, after the two first years, he can now elect any one or more special branches of study as in the University of Virginia, and receive a diploma at the end of his course. The object of this is to give the student more time to prepare himself thoroughly in the branch of learning more especially applicable to the profession he intends to adopt, and to give more prominence to scientific attainments as compared with the study of Greek and Latin. The vacancies in the Board of Trustees, by the death of Hon. HOWELL COBB and Mr. ARMSTRONG, were filled by the election of the Right Rev. JOHN BECKWITH, D. D., Bishop of Georgia, and of Major LAMAR COBB, son of the late HOWELL COBB.

Of the prominent men of Georgia who were present, Hon. ROBERT TOOMBS, Hon. MARTIN J. CRAWFORD and Hon. JAMES JACKSON, members of the Board of Trustees, and the two last named members of Congress before the war, were the best known outside the State. Mr. TOOMBS did not arrive until the close of the services, being detained at Atlanta at the Supreme Court, where he made a masterly argument against the constitutionality of the recently-enacted Relief Laws. The Court sustained relief, but appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the question of the inviolability of contracts and the right of State legislatures to alter the remedy so as to defeat the contract, will be finally settled.

Great dissatisfaction is felt and expressed throughout the State at Mr. BULLOCK'S refusal to order an election for Representatives in Congress this Fall, and his assumption of power to re-commission the members who sat in the Fortieth Congress. Mr. BULLOCK insists that the one election is good for both the Fortieth and Forty-first Congress, and annuls the constitutional requirement that members of Congress shall be elected every two years. The people feel certain that Congress will deny the validity of Mr. BULLOCK'S commission, and that they will be thus deprived of representation; and they contemplate in some districts holding an election "on their own hook," irrespective of the Governor. It is doubtful, however, whether this will be done.

The crop prospects continue to be most promising. The recent copious showers and warm rains have given fresh life and strength to cotton. It has grown rapidly since the cessation of the drought in July. In some places, especially in this part of the State, the plants are small, but they are so full of bolls and blooms as to give good assurance that the crop will be above an average. The accounts from Southern Georgia report the prevalence of rust, and the appearance of both boll worm and caterpillar. But I do not believe that up to this time any serious damage has been done. The corn crop of the State will be about an average one. In some places, where the drought was most severe, upland corn has been almost entirely cut off. Farmers are cutting it down and curing it for forage. Bottom corn, and the crop in general in the Southern part of the State, is said to be very fine. The wheat crop was very abundant, and the price of the finest white wheat is now only $1 75 to $2.

I learn from good authority that the published accounts of disturbances and opposition to the assessors and collectors of the internal revenue in Wilkes, Taliaferro and Columbia Counties were gross exaggerations. There are perfect peace and good order there now, and the detachment of United States troops sent there by General TERRY either have been or will shortly be withdrawn as not needed.

I am happy to say that in other portions of Georgia "order reigns." The much-dreaded Kukluxers have gone to sleep. The negroes are as orderly and well-behaved as could be desired. They are working well and diligently. Some three to four thousand negroes came here, as has been their custom for years, on Commencement Day, (the last of the services,) and though they crowded the streets and the college campus, and had nothing to do but stare about them, there was not the least disorder or disposition to riot, and I only saw one of them drunk.

QUONDAM.

Railroad Motive Power.

From the St. Louis Republican, Aug. 7.

Mr. ROBERT MCCALL, of Ardagh, Ireland, as we learn from a letter from that gentleman to a citizen of St. Louis, claims to have made an improvement in railroad locomotion that will save seventy-five per cent. in the expense of running a train. By the use of this improvement the vibration, and consequently the sound produced by the cars will be obviated. It is further claimed that liability to danger from collision will be removed, and a much larger protection than is given at present to the lives and limbs of passengers will be secured. The details of the improvement are not given, though the writer, who is an engineer on the Valencia line of railway, seems to be very confident he has secured all he claims in his improvement.

The Park Concert To-Day.

The Central Park Commissioners announce that, if the weather be fine, there will be music on the Mall to-day, commencing at 4 o'clock. The following is the programme:

PART I.

March—Concert Signal.
1. Overture, The Pretender.....Kucken
2. Waltz, Stella Colas.....Van Maanen
3. March, Cadence.....Dodworth

PART II.

4. Grand Selection, Attilia.....Verdi
5. Quadrille, Les Amazones.....Arbau
6. Aria, "We May be Happy Yet".....Balfe
7. Potha de Concert, Les Premier Amour...Neumann

PART III.

8. Overture, Siege of Corinth.....Rossini
9. Schottisch, Gustave and Anna.....Rehm
10. Collocation, Field Flowers.....Dodworth
11. Galop, Jougleur.....Zikopp

Finale—Home Thoughts.

The New Post Office—Another Meeting of the Committee of the Common Council.

The Committee of the Common Council appointed to confer with the representatives of the Government in regard to changing the site selected for the new Post Office, met again yesterday afternoon, Alderman WARD in the chair.

Alderman WARD said that if any representatives of the Government were present the Committee would be pleased to hear them.

Assistant Alderman ROBINSON said that no one appeared to be present to represent the Government, and he would therefore move to adjourn until Monday next. The Committee, he said, had no paper or application of any kind before them on which to take action.

Assistant Alderman REILLY hoped that the Committee would end the matter at once. The Government did not appear to be at all anxious for the change of site, and he could not see why the City authorities should trouble themselves about the matter. He hoped the Committee would come to a decision at once.

The Chairman said it had been suggested that plans and specifications of the new building should be submitted to the Committee, but nothing of the kind was forthcoming.

Assistant Alderman ROBINSON said Mr. MULLETT was away in Washington on business connected with the new Post Office, and he would return on Monday. He hoped the Committee would therefore adjourn and give Mr. MULLETT a chance of being heard.

The Committee then adjourned to Monday next at 1 P. M.

TAX ON BANKERS AND BROKERS.

They Dispute the Jurisdiction of the United States Court, Eastern District.

Yesterday about two hundred bankers of New-York, but resident in Brooklyn, who had been served with a monition from the Court in the Southern District, through United States Marshal DALLON, of the Eastern District, on the charge of failing to make their monthly returns to the Internal Revenue Assessors, appeared by counsel at the office of the Clerk of the Eastern District Court, Brooklyn, for the purpose of filing their protest in relation to the Circuit Court of the Eastern District or any of its officers having jurisdiction in a question originating and pending in the Court of another district. The bankers represented were Geo. D. Arthur, Wm. H. Arthur, John T. Adams, Richard J. Kimball, Ellis D. Moore, J. B. Alexander, A. Kelly, L. D. Alexander, J. L. Brownell, J. Brownell, Jay Cooke, William D. Morehead, Henry D. Cooke, H. C. Traperestock, P. M. Cooke, Edward Dodge, Loyal P. Kellogg, William Parker, William C. Turner, Archibald Turner, Robert Turner, Thomas C. Turner, George M. Turner, James Kitchen, Cyrus C. Baker, W. S. Barr, Gustave Binge, R. C. Burlage, Jacob D. Neufoille, George L. Brown, Samuel D. Brown, A. M. Cahone, W. H. Shelton, Robert Courtney, F. M. Comstock, James M. Wheeler, F. D. Cobb, Daniel Cobb, W. T. Hagin, Chas. A. Lombard, Charles H. Christmas, James T. Cushman, Henry A. Hurlbert, E. S. Chapin, Henry E. Bower, H. M. Day, A. S. Dulman, John P. Scharff, Henry M. Dorett, James R. Nichels, H. C. De Rham, Louis De Corwin, Alex. Major, Hiram R. Daton, Ed. W. Timpson, Thos. Eakin, R. L. Edwards, D. H. Fitzhugh, J. A. Jenkins, W. A. Jenkins, R. G. Fuller, R. B. Treat, Alyn Cox, W. J. Gelston, John S. Bussing, A. W. Greenfield, John B. Norris, Benson Van Vliet, David J. Garth, John H. Fisher, Chas. Garliehs, John S. Simmons, Walter M. Hatch, W. T. Hatch, Nath. W. S. Hall, John Cockey, Alfred Hansbergh, Horatio Stocker, E. H. Jacob, J. F. Reese, Richard Irwin, Alex. M. Proudfoot, Jacob S. Wetmore, Alexander P. Garrie, Richard Irwin, Jr., Henry B. Keene, F. W. Gillay, H. G. Germand, C. H. Kimball, G. B. Scranton, James Kilbreth, James P. Smith, Jno. W. Kildreth, F. H. and P. R. Kissam, Franklin M. Ketcham, George Phipps, Thomas Bellknapp, W. C. Lunge, F. W. Arming, Charles E. Lawrence, David E. St. John, Alfred E. Meriam, J. J. Meriam, Theodore M. Morgan, Samuel S. Keene, Theodore T. Moran, N. R. Gould, Charles C. Meigs, Charles H. Meigs, F. A. Olcott, H. L. Olcott, Samuel W. and J. A. Patchen, W. G. Pate, H. W. Bishop, John J. Cox, E. O. Reed, W. M. Richards, Frederick S. Taylor, Geo. W. Pider, S. S. Curtis, Pliney Fiske, Daniel C. Fiske, N. T. Rodman, F. W. Boell and about one hundred others.

The case involving the question raised as to jurisdiction, will not come up before October. The Eastern District Court is not in session at present, Judge BENEDICT being away on his Summer vacation. Besides most of the defendants are out of the City at present. Mr. E. D. WEBSTER, late United States Internal Revenue Assessor of the Thirty-second District of New-York, discovered the point in the Internal Revenue law providing for the payment by bankers or brokers of one twenty-fourth of one per cent. upon all capital used in carrying on banking business. He accordingly notified Messrs. CLARK, DODGE & Co., of Wall-street, in February last, to appear at his office and make their return in accordance with the law. They appeared by counsel, and an examination took place, the bankers taking the ground that they were merely engaged in legitimate brokerage business. The case was subsequently submitted to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who decided in favor of the position assumed by Mr. WEBSTER, the decision having been delivered almost simultaneously with Mr. WEBSTER'S supersedure in office. Now, the suits against the gentlemen named have been instituted by Mr. JOHN F. CLEVELAND, successor to Mr. WEBSTER. It may be interesting to state, in the same connection, that at the time the test case of CLARK, DODGE & Co. was commenced, a large number of bankers and brokers doing banking business came up voluntarily, made their returns, and paid their taxes. Others taking another course, the present question of jurisdiction comes up for consideration.

The Communipaw Abattoir—Application for an Injunction.

For some time past ROBERT GILCHRIST, THOMAS MCCARTER, JONATHAN DIXON, Jr., and LANSING ZABRISKIE, Esq., have been engaged in getting up a case in behalf of the residents of the Third Ward of Bergen City against the abattoir nuisance, and from which they claim immediate protection. These gentlemen have secured important affidavits from Messrs. Seth B. Babcock, John Van Horn, Jr., John A. Bouker, John A. Post, Delos E. Culver, Ephraim W. Buck, John R. Halliday, and a number of other extensive owners of real estate in the ward, representing several hundred thousand dollars worth of property. The affidavits contain complaints that the lands, where the nuisance is, were purchased as a desirable place of private residence, and that millions of dollars had been invested in improvements there, but that in consequence of the work of slaughtering at the abattoir the health of the residents is impaired, causing property to lose much of its former value. A physician deposes that three of his patients have died from diseases contracted from poisonous gasses generated from the blood and offal around there. Mr. MARVIN, Principal of the Lafayette Public School, avers that the nuisance was so offensive that he had several times to stop his duties. Drs. AVERY and BUCK, of Lafayette, and Dr. BOOTH, of Jersey City, indorse these sentiments, and all complain of the horrible stench. Mr. BABCOCK, in his affidavit, says that when the Stock-yard Company built the abattoir, it was promised that it should be built on scientific principles. These pledges the Company had failed to keep, and he further states that the blood from the slaughtered hogs and sheep was permitted to flow into the water beneath the floors, and that at low tide it was left exposed to the sun in putrid masses. Very often animals dying on their way to the slaughter-house were allowed to lie and rot and send forth a pestiferous stench. The other gentlemen concur with these affidavits. As soon as counsel have finished their labors in compiling these complaints, an injunction will be asked for, and it is sincerely hoped by the residents that it may be granted.

Casualties.

JOHN O'DAY, a laborer at work on the buildings Nos. 551 and 553 Broadway, was struck on the head yesterday by a brick which fell from a hod being hoisted by machinery, and had his skull fractured. He was taken to the City Hospital, and it is presumed his injury will result fatally.

PATRICK MINGEY, of No. 71 King-street, was run over yesterday by a gig in West Broadway, and had his right ankle broken. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

SUSAN SMITH, of No. 214 Cherry-street, had her leg broken yesterday by falling from a step-ladder. She was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

WILLIAM H. BERLEY, a brakeman on a freight train of the Hudson River Railroad, fell from one of the cars yesterday, when the train was passing Manhattanville, and had his shoulder dislocated.

Continuance of the Tailors' Strike.

The Executive Committee of the Tailors' Coöperative Association met last evening at No. 46 Avenue A. It appears that twenty of the manufacturing firms have signed the scale of prices, and, of the others, some have promised to pay the prices, but have refused to sign them, while others offer a compromise, and others still refuse to pay more than they are now doing. It was supposed that the Executive Committee would last evening have declared the strike at an end; but they took no action whatever, and state that they will not do so until every firm has signed the scale. Under these circumstances, the prospect for a termination of the strike appears to be very remote. A mass meeting of the trade is to be held at No. 46 Avenue A at 8 o'clock to-night.

A meeting of the employes of DEVLIN & Co. was held at No. 46 Avenue A, last night, to determine the prices to be paid for the four classes of work given out by the firm. The Messrs. DEVLIN have signed the scale of prices demanded by the Association.

MORE RAILROAD EXTENSIONS.

A New Route to the Coal Regions—The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Extended.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, is extending its line from Boonton to New-York, *via* Paterson, giving direct communication with the coal regions of Pennsylvania, and the flour markets of Northern New-York, as well as the lumber districts of Southern and Central New-York. The Binghamton and Syracuse Railroad connects the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western with the New-York Central Railroad, thus offering one continuous route through to Rochester, Auburn, and other important cities. Oswego, the great flour and grain depot, is also reached by connection with the Oswego and Syracuse Railroad.

When the new road is completed there will be three avenues by which New-York will

there day in and day out festering beneath the sun's rays and emitting effluvia as pestiferous and health-destroying as the miasmas rising from the most dismal of swamps. Add to this the agreeable odors generated by the butchers' shops in the vicinity, and the stench of bone burning borne to the avenues when a westerly wind blows, and we must conclude that the neighborhood of Forty-first-street, is not a desirable one as a home.

OUR CHINESE VISITORS.

Their Call at the Custom-house and Sub-Treasury.

Messrs. CHOY CHEW and SING MUN, the Chinese merchants visiting this City, made a call yesterday on Collector GRINNELL, at the Custom-house, and also looked in at the Sub-Treasury building. The Collector received them most cordially, and went with them through the different departments of the Custom-house, explaining their object and working. The strangers were highly pleased with their visit there and at the Treasury, where they remained but a short time. They went to no business places yesterday, preferring to rest in their rooms at the Metropolitan Hotel.

To-day they propose going through Central Park with Mr. LELAND, proprietor of the house, and may also visit Mr. STEWART's great store. Contrary to their first intention, they expect to return directly to San Francisco next week without visiting any other Eastern cities. They will leave here with very favorable impressions of New-York.

In regard to KOOPMANSCHAAP & CO.'s project of importing coolies to till the Southern fields, these Chinese merchants express no opinion. They think that the distance of most of the Southern States from China, or even San Francisco, would be a bar to any large emigration in that direction. The plan may work, however, in the future. Messrs. CHEW and MUN went to Niblo's Theatre the other evening for curiosity's sake, but thought it rather inferior.

Probable Fatal Shooting Affray at Woodhaven, L. I.

On Thursday night a dispute arose between young men of Woodhaven, Queens County, L. I., which had a rather serious termination. During the progress of the melée one of the parties, GEORGE SUMMET, drew a pistol, and firing at his antagonist, JOHN AVOWSKIE, shot him in the right eye, knocking it entirely from the head and blinding him forever. AVOWSKIE lies in a very critical condition, suffering intense pain. Yesterday Justice SNEDEKER, of Jamaica, issued a warrant for the arrest of SUMMET, and placed it in the hands of Officer KERN for enforcement.

Coroners' Cases.

JOHN BROWN, a native of England, was found dead yesterday morning in the water-closet of the premises No. 504 Broome-street. Coroner FLYNN was notified to hold an inquest.

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday at No. 538 East Fourteenth-street in the case of NICHOLAS DACEY, a boarder at the above premises, whose remains were found lying in the yard yesterday morning, he having accidentally fallen from the roof. It appeared that deceased had been to a party on Thursday night, and complaining of the heat, he ascended to the roof, from which he fell in some unknown manner. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Coroner FLYNN yesterday accepted $2,500 bail in the case of JAMES DAVIDSON, the driver of the Second-avenue car, by which JOHN BEGLEN, of No. 299 Avenue C, was run over and killed, and he was accordingly liberated. The Company has settled the claims of the widow by paying her $600, she agreeing not to enter suit against the Company.

Coroner KEENAN concluded the inquest yesterday in the case of AUGUST SINGER, the child who is alleged to have died from the effects of an infamous outrage at the hands of his father, ECHIEL SINGER, of No. 53 Allen-street. A verdict of death from pleuro-pneumonia was rendered, and the father was discharged.

A notice was received yesterday at the Coroners' Office to the effect that Mrs. SARAH A. BROWNE had died very suddenly on the 2d inst., at No. 76 Sullivan-street, and, as the circumstances surrounding her death were very suspicious, an investigation was requested. It was stated that the deceased and her husband had not been on good terms prior to her death, and that he had applied for a divorce. Coroner FLYNN has assumed charge of the case, and if, on examination, the facts warrant it, the remains will be exhumed, and an inquest held. Dr. COOK attended the woman in her last illness, and gave a certificate setting forth *uremia* to be the cause of her death.

Coroner FLYNN was notified yesterday to hold an inquest in the case of a man, beneved to be E. GRAU, who is supposed to have committed suicide by taking Paris green. Deceased called at French's Hotel on Thursday night, and registering himself as "E. GRAU, Trenton, N. J.," engaged a room. Yesterday he was found lying dead on the bed. Underneath the bed was found a package containing a quantity of Paris green, and from the appearance of the remains and other indications, it was evident that the deceased had committed suicide by taking Paris green. Dr. SHINE made a *post-mortem* examination, and the stomach and contents were removed for analysis by Professor CHANDLER, of the Board of Health. No money or other valuables were found on the person of deceased, and the only thing that could lead to his identification was a receipt for rent of house No. 54 East Twenty-sixth-street. The inquest will be held to-day.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following are the plans of new buildings submitted during the week ending Aug. 13:

Plan No. 861.—Aug. 5, one first-class brick dwelling, situated on the south side of Fiftieth-street, east of Sixth-avenue; size of building, 20x50 feet; three stories and basement; owned by THOMAS STEVENSON.

Plan No. 862.—Aug. 5, five first-class brick dwellings, brown-stone fronts, situated on the south-east corner of Lexington-avenue and Seventieth-street; size of buildings, 20x54 feet; four stories and basement; owned by R. J. CUNNINGHAM.

Plan No. 863.—Aug. 5, fifteen first-class brick dwellings situated on the south side of One Hundred and Fifth-street, east of Third-avenue; size of buildings, 16.8x40 feet; three stories and basement; owned by JEREMIAH D. MOORE.

Plan No. 864.—Aug. 5, one brick stable, situated on the south side of Thirty-third-street, west of Seventh-avenue; size of building, 14x22.8 feet; one story; owned by GOLDEN & BROTHER.

Plan No. 865.—Aug. 5, one first-class brick dwelling, brown-stone front, situated on the west side of Tenth-avenue, south of Sixty-first-street; size of building, 20x52 feet; five stories; owned by MILES A. HOBER.

Plan No. 866.—Aug. 6, one brick factory, situated on the north side of Forty-second-street, east of Third-avenue; size of building, 125x100 feet; three stories; owned by J. N. STEARNS.

Plan No. 867—Aug. 6, one brick tenement brown-stone front, situated on the west side of Second-avenue, north of Forty-fourth-street; size of building, 28x60 feet; four stories; owned by JNO. WEBER.

Plan No. 868.—Aug. 6, three first-class brick dwellings, stone fronts, situated on the west side of Fifth-avenue, south of Fifty-eighth-street; size of buildings, 22x64 feet; four stories and basement; owned by JACOB WEEKS.

Plan No. 869.—Aug. 6, one first-class brick dwelling, stone front, situated on the southwest corner of Fifth-avenue and Fifty-eighth-street; size of building, 35.6x64 feet; four stories and basement; owned by JACOB WEEKS.

Plan No. 870.—Aug. 6, four first-class brick dwellings, brown-stone fronts, situated on the northwest corner of Lexington-avenue and Sixty-second-street; size of building, 20.3x50 feet; three stories; owned by M. J. NEWMAN.

Plan No. 871.—Aug. 6, one brick chapel, brown-stone front, situated on the west side of Fourth-avenue, north of Twenty-second-street; size of building, 38.6x90 feet; two stories and basement; owned by Trustees of Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church.

Plan No. 872.—Aug. 6, one first-class dwelling situated on the east side of Fifth-avenue, south of Fiftieth-street; size of building, 25x80 feet; four stories and basement; owned by J. WARREN NASH.

Plan No. 873.—Aug. 9, four brick store and tenement-houses, brown-stone fronts, situated at Nos. 340, 342, 344 and 346 East Forty-sixth-street; size of buildings, 20x50 feet; five stories; owned by ANNA ROCKE.

Plan No. 874.—Aug. 9, one brick store and tenement-house, situated on the northwest corner of Hester and Christie streets; size of building, 25.1x30.4 feet; five stories and basement; owned by ANGUS DOLL.

Plan No. 875.—Aug. 9, one brick store and tenement-house, situated at No. 26 Elizabeth-street; size of building, 25x68 feet; five stories and basement; owned by WILLIAM KRAMER.

Plan No. 876.—Aug. 9, one brick school-house, situated on the north side of Thirty-ninth-street, west of Seventh-avenue; size of building, 50x20 feet; one story; owned by the Orphan Asylum belonging to the Order of St. Vincent de Paul.

Plan No. 877.—Aug. 9, one first-class brick dwelling, brown-stone front, situated on the north side of Fifty-sixth-street, west of Fifth-avenue; size of building, 25x60 feet; four stories; owned by THOS. E. VERMILYE, D. D.

Plan No. 878.—Aug. 10, one brick store and tenement, situated at No. 123 Pitt street; size of building, 25x50 feet; five stories and basement; owned by JAMES APPLEBY.

Plan No. 879.—Aug 10, one brick store and tenement, situated at No. 11 Essex-street; size of building, 25x72 feet; five stories and basement; owned by DANIEL CUNNINGHAM.

Plan No. 880.—Aug. 10, one brick second-class dwelling, situated on the north side of Fifty-first-street, east of Eleventh-avenue; size of building, 25x45 feet; three stories; owned by FRANK MARTIN.

Plan No. 881.—Aug. 10, one brick stable, situated on the south side of Fortieth-street, east of Madison-avenue; size of building, 25x75 feet; two stories; owned by COURTLAND, PALMER & Co.

Plan No. 882.—Aug. 10, one brick stable, situated at No. 392 Madison-street; size of building, 17x38 feet; two stories; owned by J. W. MASON & Co.

Plan No. 883.—Aug. 10, one first-class brick dwelling, brown-stone front, situated on the south side of Forty-eighth-street, west of Fifth-avenue; size of building, 20.6x55 feet; four stories and basement; owned by R. AULD.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 13.

By Judge Cardozo.

Schettler et al. *vs.* Smith et al.; motion granted.

Berry *vs.* Nelson et al.; motion granted; defendant may answer in ten days; $10 to plaintiff to abide event.

Fowler et al. *vs.* Lowenstein et al.; motion granted.

George Heise *vs.* San Domingo Copper Company; motion granted.

By Judge Barnard.

Julie Geneveve Martini *vs.* Jules Armend Martini; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted; custody of the children awarded to the mother.

Rosenbaum *vs.* Keely et al.; motion granted.

In the matter of the application of Thomas Taylor et al. *vs.* P. H. Holt et al.; report confirmed and order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 13.

By Judge McCunn.

John D. Lewis et al. *vs.* Philo R. Sabin; motion for judgment granted.

Fanny Ring *vs.* David L. Ring; motion granted and referee appointed.

Julius G. Huszag *vs.* Charles T. Chichhaus; motion vacating judgment granted.

Charles C. Terry *vs.* William A. F. Davenport; motion granted and cause referred.

Mary A. Robinson *vs.* Anthony Robinson; motion allowing alimony at the rate of $10 a week granted.

Sarah M. Malone *vs.* Robert Malone; motion granted and cause referred.

H. Balen Walker *vs.* Dominique Durand; motion granted.

Augustus Heidelberger *vs.* George Roth; motion for receiver granted.

Isidore Mosselman *vs.* Edward Floreth et al.; motion to strike out answer granted.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Mr. Justice Nelson.

DEFECTIVE TITLE.

James Drake et al. vs. *Francis Goodridge et al.* NELSON, C. J.—The receiver in the above cause sold at auction, under an order of the Court, a certain lot of land in the City of New-York described in the petition, and which was purchased by the petitioners at the sum of $191,000, who paid down ten per contum of the purchase money—$19,000—besides $60 for auctioneer's fees. The purchasers refused to perfect the purchase on account of defect of title, but were ordered to perfect it by the Court. From this order or decree an appeal was taken, or about to be taken, when the attorneys for the receiver gave notice of the withdrawal of the order of the Court compelling the petitioners to fulfill the purchase, and declaring that the decree should be held as void and of none effect. The petition before us prays, on these facts, for a return of the purchase money paid, with interest, together with the legal expenses, including reasonable counsel fees expended and paid in the course of their proceedings in making the purchase. We perceive no valid objections to the claim, and refer the case to the Clerk to ascertain over and beyond the purchase money paid and interest the legal expenses and reasonable counsel fees in searching and examining the title, and also in resisting the proceeding to have the purchase perfected.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

THE WEIGHMASTER'S FRAUDS.

The examination of General Thomas W. Egan, charged with having prepared fraudulent pay rolls while acting as United States Weigher, did not take place yesterday, but was adjourned until Wednesday next, at 10 o'clock.

Before Commissioner Shields.

A COUNTERFEIT CASE.

George Armstrong was examined on the charge of passing a $20 counterfeit national bank note. Aaron Schenck, of No. 493 Canal-street, testified that the accused visited his clothing store on the 10th inst. and purchased a coat and pair of pants, handing him the bill in payment for the goods. The witness subsequently went to a bank to ascertain the character of the bill, during which time the accused made no attempt to escape. Henry Godrey, a patrolman, belonging to the Twenty-eighth Precinct, testified that he arrested Armstrong, and that the latter represented to him that he had obtained the bank-note from a stranger in the street. The prisoner was subsequently discharged on his own recognizance.

THE LETTER EMBEZZLEMENT.

The case of Annie Claney, charged with having appropriated a letter addressed to Mrs. Ellen Barry, was not concluded yesterday as was expected, but was adjourned until next Wednesday.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 13.

Before Judge Barnard.

ACCOMMODATION PAPER.

Gaius W. Hubbard, Jr., vs. *John M. Bradhurst.*—This was a motion made on behalf of the executors of the estate of the defendant to set aside a judgment obtained by plaintiff against the defendant immediately preceding his death. It appears that the defendant was a person of somewhat weak mind, and during his lifetime his estate, amounting to about $30,000, was controlled by his mother. The notes in question were claimed to have been given to one Samuel Jackson, the maker receiving as consideration therefor an assurance of one-fourth the profits of Jackson, in what was known as the Rees River Pearl Silver and Gold Mining Company. The notes were subsequently negotiated by Jackson, and one Chadwick, to the plaintiff in this action. Immediately preceding the death of the defendant it is claimed he was served with the process on which the judgment was entered, but no such process was found among the papers of the deceased. It was further claimed by the defendant's executor that there was found among his papers a memorandum that the notes were merely given for accommodation of the parties who received and negotiated them. It was claimed also that the plaintiff never gave any consideration for the notes, and that the whole transaction was the result of advantage taken of a weak-minded man.

The Judge took the papers and reserved decision.

Charles Rapallo, for plaintiff; Ex-Judge Leonard opposing.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 13.

Before Judge Daly.

HABEAS CORPUS.

In the matter of the application of John Rodil.—The petitioner, a lad under 16 years, was convicted of larceny and sent to the House of Refuge on Randall's Island. It was claimed that the commitment was void, inasmuch as it fixed no period of time for the imprisonment of the boy. The Court held that the statute fixed the period of imprisonment, and remanded the boy.

This is only one of numerous similar cases which swarm in the Courts from day to day, and nearly all with the same result.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—O'Brien, Alderman.

ROBBED IN A HOUSE OF ILL-FAME.

A young man giving his name as Henry Bradley, but whose name is said to be Randel, stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel, caused the arrest of Jennie Steele, a neatly-attired young female, against whom he made the charge of grand larceny. Bradley alleged that on the evening of Aug. 7 he accompanied the accused to a house of ill-fame, and while in her company was robbed of a set of diamond studs and money, amounting in the aggregate to $350. After her arrest, she informed Officer McKeever, of the Fourteenth Precinct, that she had given the studs to a young man of her acquintance, who had pawned them, and she also told the officer where they could be found. The girl was held for examination.

STABBING AFFRAY.

On Thursday evening a quarrel occurred in a saloon in the Five Points between two colored sailors, named Samuel Thompson, of Charleston, S. C., and Joseph Johnson, of No. 46 Baxter-street, about a cat which Johnson had placed upon Thompson's shoulder. After some blows had been struck, Thompson stabbed Johnson in the side with a pocket-knife, inflicting a serious wound. Thompson was arrested, and on being arraigned was committed to await the result of the injuries.

AN ALLEGED HOTEL THIEF.

On Thursday night, Robert Dustan entered a room at the Western Hotel, Cortlandt-street, occupied by Geo. A. Mathewson, by means of a false key, with evident intent to rob the same. He was detected in the act and arrested, and on being brought before the acting Magistrate was committed to prison.

OBSCENE BOOKS AND PICTURES.

John Stephens, *alias* Davis, was arrested yesterday, and brought before the acting Magistrate, charged with having for sale at his establishment, No. 19 Ann-street, obscene books and pictures. It is alleged that Stephens has been doing a large trade in the illicit traffic. A large quantity of letters from all parts of the country directed to him, and ordering certain of these books and pictures, were found in the place. On the complaint of Samuel Sterling, of New-Brunswick, N. J., who had purchased some of the literature, Stephens was committed for trial at the Court of General Sessions without bail.

LARCENY OF MONEY.

Ida Freeman and Phebe Rose were brought before the Court yesterday, charged with having stolen $167 from Eliza Williams, of No. 45 Bayard-street. The accused confessed their guilt, and were committed for trial.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 13, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$23,000	U.S.5-20C.'65.n	120⅝	100	Adams Express..	59¼
3,500	do.	120⅝	200	do.	59
140,000	U.S.5-20C.'67..	121⅛	100	do.	58⅞
2,000	do.	121⅛	70	Am. Mer. U. Ex..	39½
20,000	do. b10	121⅛	100	Wells-Fargo...b60	20¾
70,000	do. s3	121⅛	100	N. Y. Cen.	212⅝
45,000	Tenn.St. 6s, n..	51	300	do.	212¾
15,000	do.	51¼	30	do.	211
2,000	do.	51⅛	100	Hudson R.	188¾
3,000	Ga. St. 7s	91½	100	do.	188⅜
25,000	N. C. 6s, new..	48½	100	Lake S. & M.So.	107¼
5,000	do. ....s. tax	49	400	do.	107⅛
5,000	La. 6s, Lev. Bs.	65	600	Reading	97⅛
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s '83	91⅛	60	C., C. Cin. & I. R.	78⅝
2,000	Harlem 1st M..	101⅛	250	do.	79
6,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	84⅛	200	Chi. & N. W.	89⅛
1,000	Gt. West. 1st,'88	83	500	do.	89⅛
2,000	Gt. West. 2d M.	80⅛	300	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	98⅜
2,000	N. J. Cen., n. b.	96	200	do. c	98⅛
1,000	Mil. & St.P. 8s, 1st M.	101⅛	300	Chi. & R. I. R.	117¾
			10	do.	118⅛
1,000	do.	101⅛	200	Mil. & St. P. R.	83
3,000	C., C. & Ind. Cen. 1st M.	82	200	Ohio & Miss. R.	32⅛
			22	N. J. Central	108¼
1,000	Del.,L.&W. 1st	99⅛	96	Morris & Es. R.	88⅛
1,000	Mor.& Es. 2d M	92	50	N.Y.& N.H. R.R.	145
1,000	A.& T.H. Inc..	76	50	H. & St. J. R.	127
20	Fourth Nat. Bk..	105	100	C., C. & I. C...b30	33⅛
48	Tenth Nat. Bk..	106	200	do.	33
34	Del. & Hud. Can.	128	100	Mar. & Cin. 2d Pf. bet call	9
300	West. U. T.	39⅛	100	Dub. & S. C.	113
100	Mariposa Pf.	15	39	do.	111
100	Pac. Mail	83⅛			

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R..	122⅛	$10,000	U.S. 5-20 C. '62.	123⅜
25,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '67. s3	121⅛	5,000	U. S. 5s,10-40 C..	114
50,000	do.	121⅛	10,000	do.	114⅛
50,000	do. s3	121	3,450	U.S. 5s, 10-40 R.	110⅛
25,000	U.S.5-20C.'65.n	120⅛	10,000	do.	110⅛
13,000	do.	120⅛	10,000	do.	110¼
1,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '68..	120⅛	4,000	U. S. 6s., Cur...	110

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Tenn. 6s, n.....	51½	1600	Reading R.	96⅛
11,000	do.	51⅛	500	do. s60	96⅛
5,000	do.	51⅝	200	Clev. & Pitts..	105
10,000	Tenn.St.6s.x.c..	62	100	Chi. & N. W. R..	89⅛
8,000	Missouri 6s....	87	200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	98⅜
7,000	M. & St. P. 1st. Iowa div....	88	200	do.	98⅛
			100	Mil. & St. P. R..	82½
1,000	Col.,C.& Ind. C. 1st M....	82	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	90⅛
			200	Chi. & R. I.	117⅝
1,000	Gt. W. 1st M.,'88	83	200	do.	117⅜
10	D. & H. Can....	128	15	N. J. Cen.	108⅛
200	Pacific Mail....	83⅛	100	do.	108¼
100	do. s60	83	40	do...bet. call	108
100	do. s60	83⅛	100	do.	108⅜
10	do...bet. call	83¼	100	C. C. & I. C. R..	33
200	Boston W. Power	14⅛	100	do.	33⅛
100	Wells-Fargo Ex..	20	100	Tol., W. & W. Pf.	74
100	do.	20⅛	10	P., Ft. W. & C...	154¼
10	Adams Ex....	58⅛	300	do.	154
90	Amer. M. U. Ex.	39	100	Mor. & Es...b. c.	88½
140	do.	39⅛	100	Alt. & T. H.	35
25	Mer. Union Ex..	10	100	H. & St. Jos. R...	127
300	New-York Cen...	211⅛	200	H. & St. J. R. Pf.	126⅛
1000	Harlem R.	165	100	Chic. & Alt...b. c.	159
200	do. s60	164			

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100	Mariposa	7⅛	400	Reading	96⅜
100	Mariposa Pf.	15	200	do. b5	97
100	Adams Ex.	58⅛	200	do. b3	97
100	do. b3	58⅛	100	L. Shore& M. S...	107⅛
500	West. U. T. s3	39	200	Cleve. & Pitts....	106
100	N. Y. Cen. b3	212⅛	100	Chi. & N. W.	89⅛

FRIDAY, Aug. 13—P. M.

The Wall-street markets were dull to-day in respect to Gold and Exchange and money; steady for the Public Funds; firm for the New-York Railways, and irregular on the Western Roads. The sales of Gold opened with some appearance of firmness at 134½ ℘ cent., subsequently sold as high as 134⅝, but soon fell back to 134¼@⅜@¼@⅜ ℘ cent. About 3 o'clock there was another upward reaction to 134¼@134⅜ ℘ cent. The dullness in the Foreign Exchanges, and the reduced quotation of 109⅞ ℘ cent. 60 days on London for first-class Bills, for ready Money, discouraged all effort to materially rally the Gold Room, although the prevailing feeling seemed to be against a further decline at present. There was quite a free offering of Money to the Brokers at 6@7 ℘ cent., on call, the inside rate being most current on approved collateral. The supply of the Public Funds on the Street is not large enough, nor the speculation in the Railways sufficiently active, to create any important demand for Money from the Brokers. On the other hand, we repeat our former report that lenders are not anxious to place their balances beyond their immediate control, and time engagements are difficult to make at 7 ℘ cent., if running far into the Fall season.

On the Stock Exchange the Funds of the United States have shown steadiness in prices on a comparatively moderate business. The parties who were pressing sales yesterday were not in the market to any extent to-day, and at the close of the day the quotations left off steady as compared with Thursday night. The Southern Bonds were again lower on new Tennessees. The old Virginias are now quoted ex-January, 1869, Coupon, which commands 1 ℘ cent. in cash (paid by the State,) and 2 ℘ cent. in deferred Scrip, worth about forty cents on the dollar.

The sales of New-York Central, on the Railway list, ran up at one time in the forenoon from 210¼ (the closing price last night) to 213 ℘ cent., and Hudson River from 186¾ to 190 ℘ cent., and for a short time there was quite an excitement in both Stocks. The subsequent sales of Central were at 212½@212@211⅞ ℘ cent., and of Hudson at 189@188½ ℘ cent. The opinion prevails, though we find no sufficient authority for it, that the consolidation of the two Roads is very near at hand, the terms to be announced from Saratoga in a few days. Similar rumors have been current before during the present Saratoga season, and we incline to the belief that no preliminary intimation of the terms of consolidation will be given out, but that all the facts will be suddenly published at once, as in the instance of the 80 ℘ cent. Scrip Dividend last December. The Western Stocks were, as a rule, no lower than yesterday Afternoon, but there was a lack of spirit in the Northwests and St. Pauls, and only a partial firmness in Lake Shore and Rock Island.

After the late Board the following quotations were made in the Long Room and on Broad Street in front of the Exchange Building. New-York Central fell off, and the general Railway list was dull.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	114⅞	114¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	123½	123⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	121½	121⅛
American Gold Coin	134⅞	134⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	110	109⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	53¼	51⅝
Virginia Bonds, old	56	57
Missouri Bonds	87½	87
North Carolina Bonds, new	49⅛	49
New-York Central	210¼	210½
Reading Railway	96⅜	96
Chicago and Rock Island	117⅞	116⅞
Northwest Common	89¼	88¾
Northwest Preferred	98¼	97⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburg	105⅜	105¼
Pacific Mail Company	83½	83¼
St. Paul Preferred	90½	89¼
St. Paul Common	82⅝	82
Ohio and Mississippi	32¼	32¼
Hudson River	186¾	187
Harlem	164	164
Lake Shore	106¾	105⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ℘ cent. reg., 1881	122¼	5-20 coup., n. 1. 1865	121
6 ℘ cent. coup., 1881	122¼	5-20 coup., 1867	121⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	122	5-20 coup., 1868	121
5-20 coup., 1862	123	10-40 reg.	111
5-20 coup., 1864	122¼	10-40 coup.	114¼
5-20 coup., 1865	122	6s Currency	109⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1881	101	Mis'ri 6s, H.& S.Jo.Iss.	90
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1886	101	Louisiana 6s	71¼
Ill. Canal bonds, '70..	99	Louisiana 6s, levee bds	64¼
Ill. coup. 6s, '77	99	Connecticut 6s	99
Ill. coup. 6s, '79	99	Rhode Island 6s	99
Ill. War Loan	99	Alabama 5s	63¼
Indiana 5 ℘ c.	98¼	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	109
Michigan 7 ℘ ct., W. L	97	N.Y. Coupon B. Loan	109
Tenn. 6s, ex coup	61¼	N. Y. Canal 7s, 1870	100¼
Tenn. 6s, new bonds..	51¼	N.Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, '72	102
Virginia 6s, cx coup...	57	N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, '73	102
Virginia 6s, new bds..	60¾	N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, '74	102
Georgia 7s, new bds..	91½	N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, '75	102
North Carolina 6s	56	N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, '77	102
North Car. 6s, n. bds..	48¼	N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, '78	102
South Car. 6s, n. bds..	62	N.Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal, '75..	98
Missouri 6s	87⅜	N. Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal, '76.	97

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	142	Hanover	108
Merchants'	127	Irving	109
Mechanics'	140	Metropolitan	137
America	142	Market	123
City	200¼	Nassau	107
Phenix	109	Corn Exchange	130
Tradesmen's	150	Continental	100
National	114	St. Nicholas	114
Merchants' Exchange	117	Commonwealth	112
Leather Manufact'rs	183½	Imp. and Traders'	136
Seventh Ward	112	Park	169
State of New-York	112	Central National	111
Commerce	125	Fourth National	105
Ocean	101	Ninth National	112
American Ex	114¼	Tenth National	106
Chatham	165	Eleventh Ward	101
Bank of the Repub	120	Gold Exchange	138

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91	Morris & Essex 2d M.	92
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	91	Cleve.& Tol. Skg. F.	100
N. y. Cen. 7s, 1876	98⅛	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	99
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879	96	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	100
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	90	N. Jersey Cen. n. b.	96
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	82	Pitts., Ft.W.&C. 2d M.	97
H. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869-70	97⅛	Pitts., Ft.W.&C. 3d M.	95
H. R. 7s, 2d M., S. F. '85	103	Cleve. & P. Con. S. F.	83
Harlem 1st M.	101	Cleve. & Ptts. 2d M.	96
Mich. C. new, 1 M. 8s, '82	131	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th M.	74
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M.	93	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	92
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	90	Ohio & Miss. Con.	82½
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ ct., 1870	120	Peninsula R. R. Bds.	94½
Alt. & T. H. 2d M pf.	81⅛	Mil.&St.Paul 1st M.8s.	101¼
Alt. & T. H. 2d M. In.	76	Mil.& St.P.1st M 7 3-10	91
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	92½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	90½
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	90½	Mil. & St. P. I.& M. d.	86
Consol'd 7 ℘ ct. conv.	96⅛	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	90¾
Han&St.Jo.L.Grants.	107⅛	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	87
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	99⅛	Chic. & Gt. E. 1st M.	80
Tol. & W. 1st M. Ex.	88	Col., Chic. & I. 1st M.	81⅛
Tol. & Wab. Equi. Bs.	77	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	97
Tol., W.&W.C.C.S.F.	80	Tol., Peoria &W,E.D.	83½
Gt.Wes. 1st M.. 1888	83	Western Union B'ds	89⅛
Gt. Wes. 2d M., 1893	80	Cle., P. & Ash. old	91
Chi. & R. Is. 1st M.	98	Lake Shore Div. Bds.	91
Chi., R. I. & Pac	95	Georgia 7s, 1888	90
Morris & Essex 1st M	99		

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Friday, Aug. 13, 1869.

General balance Thursday		$95,349,624
Gold receipts	$490,057	
Gold payments	88,930	
Gold balance		80,610,741
Currency receipts	$252,208	
Currency payments	2,188,081	
Currency balance		11,232,843
General balance		95,740,198

Included in Gold receipts Customs, $468,000.

The following telegram from the President of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Company sets at rest the rumor that the recent lease of the road to the Pennsylvania Company is to be canceled:

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 13, 1869.

To W. D. Judson, Assistant President, &c., New-York:

The rumors in regard to disagreement between the lessors and lessees of this Company, contemplating an early cancellation of the lease, are without any foundation, and started by parties for selfish and mischievous purposes. You will please contradict them by publication, in the most emphatic manner, as wholly untrue. B. E. SMITH, President.

The week's imports of foreign dry goods have been to the specie value of $2,059,677; amount actually marketed, $2,093,810.

Messrs. EASTON & Co. have favored us with the annexed Cotton statistics in advance of the issue of their circular for the current week:

	Receipts.	Stock.	Exports to Gt. Britain.	Exports to Continent.
New-Orleans	366	1,449	....	1,921
Mobile	122	371	....	....
Galveston	45	212	....	....
Savannah	178	184	....	....
Charleston	190	350	....	....
New-York	186	16,114	2,600	617
Boston	447	7,700	....	....
Total this week	1,534	26,380	2,600	2,538
Previously reported	2,039,317	....	981,288	448,215
Total since Sept. 1, 1868	2,040,851	26,380	983,888	450,753
Same time last year	2,091,889	62,007	1,228,483	404,638

Statistical Position.

	1869.	1868.
Stock in Liverpool	250,000	577,580
Afloat from India	597,000	585,000
Afloat from America	19,000	6,860
Stock in London	43,330	39,548
Afloat for London	60,000	125,000
Stock in Havre	53,070	32,936
Afloat for Havre	120,379	112,963
Stock in Bremen	9,592	11,305
Afloat for Bremen	4,701	11,461
Stock in United States ports	26,380	62,007
Stock in the interior towns	1,188	4,555
Total	1,184,640	1,569,215

Deficiency in visible supply, 384,575.

Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills now, 127,000 bales; same time 1868, 115,000 bales.

Stock in the Interior Towns, Aug. 6.

	1869.	1868.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga	461	2,342
Columbus, Ga	120	360
Macon, Ga	52	1,537
Montgomery, Ala	226	195
Memphis, Tenn	217	58
Nashville, Tenn	112	63
Total	1,188	4,555

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5-20 bonds, yielding an increase of 45 per cent. in net annual income. Present price 96 and interest.

Full particulars furnished by JAY COOKE & CO.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY LOAN.—Secured by a Land Grant of Three Millions of Acres in Kansas and Colorado, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon the proposed extension of the great Kansas Pacific Railway from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, and a mortgage upon the road now in successful operation for 437 miles, and *earning more than enough to pay the interest on this new loan.* This loan runs thirty years; pays seven per cent.; Principal and Interest PAYABLE IN GOLD. There is no better investment in the market. For Maps, Pamphlets and Circulars, address DABNEY, MORGAN & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

HOWES & MACY, NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, offer for sale at 90 (ninety) per cent. and accrued interest 20 (twenty) year bonds of the City of Montgomery, Alabama, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per per cent. per annum, coupons payable in the City of New-York on the 1st day of January and July.

The debt of the City of Montgomery being so small, these bonds are considered as first-class for investment.

Further information furnished on application to HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York City.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD OF MISSOURI—Principal and interest payable in coin at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.—We are now closing out the balance of this most desirable security at the low price of 87½ and accrued interest, in currency. The bonds are limited to less than $14,000 per mile, and secured by a mortgage on the entire property of the Company, thus making the same one of the safest and most profitable securities for investment now in the market.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, New-York.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 13, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Beeswax, pkgs	7	Spirits Turp., bbls	1,501
Cotton, bales	622	Rosin, bbls	3,670
Eggs, bbls	713	Petroleum, ref., bbls	2,406
Dried Apples, pkgs	106	Butter, pkgs	3,443
Flour, bbls	13,598	Cheese, boxes	11,443
Wheat, bushels	14,173	Stearine, tcs	80
Corn, bushels	15,523	Tallow, pkgs	61
Rye, bushels	509	Lard Oil, bbls	25
Malt, bushels	520	Rice, pkgs	46
Oats, bushels	64,973	Starch, boxes	3,665
Cornmeal, bbls	500	Tobacco, hhds	253
Cornmeal, bags	150	Tobacco, bxs	1,038
BlackeyePeas, bags	39	Whisky, bbls	253
Hops, bales	177	Wool, bales	743
Leather, sides	19,360		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the brig *San Giacomo*, for Bristol—456,857 lbs. Oil Cake, 1,000 bbls. Flour.

By the ship *Cynosure*, for Liverpool—42,896 bushels Wheat, 4,234 bbls. Flour, 1,200 Staves, 20 hhds. Tobacco Strips, 40 bales Hog Hair, 436 bales Cotton, 2 casks Flint Ore, 65 Glass Cases.

By the steamer *Erin*, for Liverpool—51,162 bushels Wheat, 2,869 bbls. Flour, 163,150 lbs. Lard, 162 hhds. Tobacco, 12 tierces Tobacco, 624 bales Cotton, 160 bales Hops, 87,500 lbs. Bacon, 30 bbls. Pork.

By the schooner *Susan*, for Valencia—11,544 gallons Refined Petroleum, 17,400 Staves.

By the bark *Hyacinth*, for Glasgow—18,340 bushels Wheat.

By the ship *William Frothingham*, for Bremen—209,568 gallons Crude Petroleum, 11,500 gallons Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Pots have been in request at $7 37@$7 62 ℘ 105 lbs. Pearls continue quiet and nominal.

BEESWAX—A very moderate inquiry has been noted for Yellow at 43c.@46c. ℘ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand for desirable styles of work is rather more satisfactory, and prices are steady. We quote: Men's Thick and Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 75; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 38@$2 50; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5 50; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $3@$3 57; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths' 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $1 75@$2 50; Boys' C, $1 35@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 48; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 25@$2 25; Ladies' Sewed Goat and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed and Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged. Buff, Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 60@$2 20; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 60c.@$1 05; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$3; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$3; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Fancy Children's S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1 ℘ pair.

BRICKS—Have been in fair request, including Common Hard at $4@$9; Croton at $16@$18, and Philadelphia Front at $40@$45 ℘ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been very sparingly sought after, including Adamantine at 20c.@23c. for light weights; Plain Sperm at 46c.@48c., and Patent Sperm at 58c. ℘ lb.

CEMENT—Has been in request, including Rosendale at $2 ℘ bbl.

COAL—Foreign is very scarce and quiet. Anthracite is in rather better supply and unusually light demand, at from $9 50@$11 ℘ ton of 2,000 lbs. from yard.

COFFEE—The market has been generally quiet today; prices have not varied essentially. A sale of 560 bags Rio, by the *Wavelet*, was reported on private terms. We quote: Java at 21c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@19c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18c.; Rio, 8½c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16c.; Singapore, 20c.@22½c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@18c.; Manila, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 16c.@18c.; Curacoa, 15c.@17c.; Angostura, 14½c.@18c.; Savanilla, 14½c.@18c. gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been in good request and firm in price. Shippers have been buying freely. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,489 bales, (301 bales last evening,) including 1,668 bales to shippers, 710 bales to spinners and 111 bales to speculators. Sales were also made of 200 bales on the basis of Low Middling, for September, at 30¼c.; 600 bales, on the basis of Low Middling, for October, at 29c.; 100 bales, on the basis of Low Middling, for November, on private terms; 50 bales, on the basis of Low Middling, for November, at 27¾c.; 200 bales, on the basis of Low Middling, for December, on private terms; 200 bales, on the basis of Low Middling, for December, at 27¼c.; 700 bales, on the basis of Low Middling, for January, on private terms; 200 bales, on the basis of Low Middling, for January, at 26¼c.; 100 cwt., Low Middling, Dec. 15 to Jan. 15, on private terms, ℘ lb. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA are quoting as follows, in their circular for the current week, the

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas
Ordinary, ℘ lb	28	28¼	28½	28¾
Good Ordinary	30	30¼	30½	30¾
Low Middling	32¼	32½	32¾	33
Middling	33⅝	33¾	34	34¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	1,742
Receipts last week	2,362
Receipts preceding week	2,507
Receipts since Jan. 1	351,385
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	675,624
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,696
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,314
Export clearances since our last	1,060
Exports since Jan. 1	178,707
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	362,451
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,557
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,851
Estimated stock on hand here	18,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	2,308,500
Receipts same time preceding year	2,347,000
Receipts at all ports year ending Sept. 1, 1869	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,822,988
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	1,435,000
Exports same time last year	1,661,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest dates	31,000
Estimated stock same time last year	62,500
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,298
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

FEATHERS—A slow sale has been reported for Live Geese at from 85c.@95c. ℘ lb.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been quite inadequately inquired for at previous quotations.

FLAX—There has been a very moderate call for the various grades at former rates.

FISH—There has been a pretty fair inquiry for the principal kinds, at generally well-supported prices, including Dry Cod at $6 62½@$7 37½ ℘ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $24 75@$29 75; No. 2 do., $13 50@$14; No. 3 do., $8 50@ $12 ℘ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $5@$7 50 ℘ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 43c.@47c. for Scale, and 30c.@32c. for No. 1 ℘ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been decidedly more active and stronger in price. The export demand has been much brisker and mainly for Extra State, for which there was likewise some speculative call, at an advance of 10c.@15c. ℘ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 31,000 bbls., including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $6@$6 50; very inferior to good Extra State at $7@$7 25; good to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7 35@$7 65, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 65@$7 10 ℘ bbl. Included in the sales were 24,500 bbls. Extra State, part to arrive, at from $7@$7 25, chiefly at $7 20@$7 25, and 1,000 bbls. choice Extra Shipping Ohio at $7 50 ℘ bbl., for export. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 00@$6 50
Extra State	7 00@ 7 65
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c	6 75@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 65@ 7 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 15@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	7 70@ 9 00
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	7 10@12 00

Southern Flour has been in good demand, but at irregular prices; sales have been reported since our last of 1,250 bbls. at $6 65@$7 15 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $7 15@$12 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ℘ bbl. California Flour is salable and steady at $6 90@$9 50 for Extras, ℘ 196 lbs.; sales 650 bbls. and sacks. Rye Flour is in fair demand at $4 45@$6 75 for very inferior to very choice, ℘ bbl.; sales 480 bbls. Cornmeal continues in light demand at $5@$5 50 for Western, $6 15@$6 20 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales 150 bbls.

FRUIT—The market has been quiet for most kinds, including Layer Raisins at $3 65@$3 10 ℘ box; Currants at 9¾c.@10¼c.; Almonds, 13c.@27c.; Figs, 13c.@15c.; Turkish Prunes at 10¾c.@11¾c.; Brazil Nuts, 8½c.@9c. ℘ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in very brisk request, mainly for export, though, to some extent, for milling, at an advance of 3c.@5c. ℘ bushel, closing strong and buoyant. The export purchases of New Crop Red and Amber Winter Wheat have been unusually extensive, and largely for forward delivery. No. 1 Spring has been in light supply, and moderately called for, the high rates claimed by holders checking operations. No. 2 Spring has been freely dealt in by shippers, and quoted much stronger. There has also been some export call for common White California. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 391,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Western at $1 80@$1 85; Red and Amber Western (210,000 bushels of which changed hands, mainly to arrive) at $1 70@$1 80, chiefly at $1 71½@$1 75; No. 1 Spring at $1 70@$1 75, closing with $1 75 bid for Prime Milwaukee; No. 2 Spring, soft to prime, at $1 52@$1 65, closing with $1 65 bid for Sound Milwaukee; White Genesee at $1 85; White Kentucky at $1 90; Amber Southern at $1 75@$1 81, the latter rate for 3,400 bushels handsome Delaware, and White California at $1 75@$1 85, chiefly Common at the lower quotation, ℘ bushel. Corn has been in fairly active request, opening firmly, but closing in favor of buyers. Strictly sound lots are in very scant stock. Sales have been reported since our last of 67,000 bushels at 80c.@$1 13 for damaged New Mixed Western; $1 14@$1 19 for common to choice Mixed Western; $1 17@$1 18½ for White; $1 19½@$1 21 for Yellow Western; $1 23@$1 24 for White Southern ℘ bushel. Rye has been quiet to-day, but held firmly. For Western shippers offered $1 23, and holders asked $1 25 ℘ bushel. Small lots of State were sold at $1 27@$1 30 ℘ bushel. Barley has been inactive at uncertain figures. Barley Malt has been dull and irregular. Old Oats have been sparingly sought after at about the closing figures of yesterday. New have been in more demand, and with moderate offerings, particularly so of lots in good condition, prices have been quoted stronger, the range having been from 67c.@73c. ℘ bushel; total sales, 57,500 bushels. The export clearances were 7,093 bbls. Flour and 94,058 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; 1,000 bbls. Flour for Bristol, and 18,340 bushels Wheat for Glasgow.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quoted firm, but no further sales of moment have been reported; Bags, 16c.@17c. each; Bagging, 23¼c.@23½c. ℘ yard.

HAY—New Bale Hay has been in fair demand at from 60c.@90c. ℘ 100 lbs. Old continues quiet at 60c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 20 for Poor to Choice, for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw continues in request at $1@$1 50 for Short and Long, ℘ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Manila has been salable and steady; 2,000 bales, by the *White Swallow*, changed hands on private terms. Jute has been in some request, and 600 bales good have been sold at Boston at 4¾c., gold, ℘ lb. Other kinds have been inactive. We quote: American at $205@$215 for undressed, and $270@$315 for dressed, ℘ ton; Jute at 3½c.@4¼c., gold, ℘ lb.; Manila, 12¼c.@12½c., gold; Sisal, 9¼c.@9¾c., gold, ℘ lb.

HIDES—Have been in rather more request at about previous prices.

HOPS—Have been moderately inquired for at our quotations, including American at 7c.@11c. for New, and 2c.@3c. for Old, ℘ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 7c.@11c.; Eastern, 6c.@9c.; Wisconsin, 6c.@9c.; Michigan, 6c.@9c.; Yearlings, all grades, 2c.@3c. ℘ lb. The receipts were 177 bales; export clearances, 160 bales.

LATHS—Eastern have been salable at $2 70@$2 75 ℘ thousand.

LEATHER—A moderate movement has been noted in Sole at our quotations, with a fair supply available: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 28c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 29c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock in the Rough, 35c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 36c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 42c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 42c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter in the Rough, Heavy, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter in the Rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter in the Rough, Light, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 22c.@23c., ℘ lb.

LIME—Rockland continues in moderate request at $1 15 for Common, and $1 75 for Lump, ℘ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been in demand and quoted steady.

METALS—Copper has shown less activity, but has been held with much firmness. Pig Iron has been less sought after at less buoyant prices. Sales have been reported of 150 tons Scotch Pig at $38 50 for Glengarnock, and $41 25 for Coltness; and small lots of American Pig at about former quotations. A moderate movement has been noted in Rails at $74@$76, currency, for American, at the works, and $56 50, gold, for English, ℘ ton. Lead has been in some request at unchanged figures. Spelter and Zinc have been quiet and nominally steady. There has been considerable activity in Plate Tin, sales having been reported of 2,500 boxes assorted Coke at $6 75@$7 25, and 1,000 boxes assorted Charcoal at $8 25@$8 50, gold, ℘ box. Pig Tin has been inactive but strong in price; sales have been reported of 200 slabs Straits, at 31c.@31½c., and 5 tons English, at 31½c., gold, ℘ lb. We quote: Ingot Copper at 22¼c.@22½c. ℘ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $41 50@$42; No. 2 do., $38; American Forge, $36; Scotch Pig, $38@$42; English and American Bar Iron, Refined, $82 50@$90 ℘ ton; Pig Lead, $6 25@$6 87½, in gold, ℘ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, $6 37½@$6 50, in gold, ℘ 100 lbs.; Domestic do., $11@$12 ℘ 100 lbs., in currency; Straits Tin, 31c.@31½c., in gold, ℘ lb.; Banca Tin, 34½c.@35c., in gold, ℘ lb.; English, 31c.@31½c., gold, ℘ lb.; I. C. Coke Plates, $6 50@$7 50; I. C. Charcoal do., $7 50@$8 25; Terne do., $5 75@$8 25, gold, ℘ box; Zinc, 12c.@12½c. ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in light demand, but steady in price. We quote: New Porto Rico at 50c.@78c.; Cuba at 35c.@60c.; New-Orleans at 80c.@95c. ℘ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba Centrifugal and Mixed, ℘ gallon	35c.@37c.	37c.@40c.
Cuba Clayed, ℘ gallon	37c.@42c.	45c.@49c.
Cuba Muscovado, refining grades, ℘ gallon	—@—	48c.@52c.
Cuba Muscovado, grocery grades, ℘ gallon	—@—	53c.@60c.
Porto Rico, ℘ gallon	—@—	50c.@78c.
English Islands, ℘ gallon	—@—	45c.@55c.
New-Orleans, ℘ gallon	—@—	80c.@95c.

NAVAL STORES—With more liberal receipts and a less active inquiry, prices of Spirits Turpentine have been depressed and quoted back to 42¾c.@43½c., chiefly 43c., for merchantable lots, ℘ gallon. Sales, 218 bbls.; receipts, 1,501 bbls. Crude Turpentine and Tar have been quiet and somewhat nominal. Resin has been in less request and less buoyant, though quoted on the basis of $2 30@$2 35 for Strained to Good Strained ℘ 280 lbs., with sales reported of only job lots of the different grades. The receipts of Resin were 3,670 bbls. No export clearances were reported. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 42¾c.@44c., chiefly at 43c., for merchantable, ℘ gallon; Crude at $3 60@$3 65; Resin at $2 30@$10, ℘ 280 lbs., the latter rate for Choice White; Tar at $2 50@$3 25; Pitch at $2 75, ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been quiet but quoted steady, including Crude Whale at $1 07½@$1 10; Bleached Whale at $1 15; Crude Sperm at $1 78@$1 80; Unbleached Sperm at $1 95@$2; Bleached Sperm, $2; Lard Oil at $1 42½@$1 50; Red Oil at 85c.@92½c.; Linseed Oil at 97c.@$1, in casks and barrels; Olive at $1 45@$1 47½ ℘ gallon.

OIL CAKE—Has been in moderate request at $50@$54 75, currency, ℘ ton.

PETROLEUM—The buoyancy of yesterday has been succeeded by depression and weakness to-day. The offerings have been more liberal, and in the face of advancing freights, declining gold, and a flat exchange market, buyers have been less disposed to operate. Prices generally closed a fraction cheaper and quite heavily. Crude, in bulk, has been in some demand at 17¼c., and available at 17½c. ℘ gallon. Sales have been reported of 1,000 bbls. at the lower rate. Barreled Crude has been neglected and nominal at about 23c. ℘ gallon. No receipts of Crude were acknowledged here; at Philadelphia, 400 bbls. were received, making the aggregate arrivals there for the week 6,560 bbls. The export clearances hence were 209,568 gallons by the ship *Wm. Frothingham*, for Bremen. Refined Oil has been in better supply and less sought after, closing weak at about 32¼c. for Standard White here, and 31¾c. for do. at Philadelphia, for prompt delivery, ℘ gallon, though most holders were claiming a fraction more in each instance. Sales have been reported here of 2,500 bbls. Standard White, August deliveries, at 32¼c.@32⅜c.; 5,500 bbls. Standard White, September deliveries, part last half, at 32¾c., and 1,500 bbls. Standard White, October delivery, on private terms, ℘ gallon. Also, at Philadelphia, 500 bbls. Standard White, for immediate delivery, at 31¾c., and 6,500 bbls. Standard White, last half of August delivery, at 32½c.@32¼c., mainly at 32¾c. ℘ gallon. The receipts of Refined here were 2,552 bbls. at Philadelphia, 1,820 bbls., making the week's arrivals there 16,413 bbls. The export clearances were 11,500 gallons, by the ship *Wm Frothingham*, for Bremen, and 11,544 gallons, by the schooner *Susan*, for Valencia. Standard White, in cases, has been quiet at from 37¼c.@39c., and Prime White at 38¼c.@40c. ℘ gallon. Naphtha, in bbls., is inactive at 10c.@10½c. ℘ gallon; in cases it has been quoted 16c.@16¼c. ℘ gallon. The current quotations for empty barrels for Crude Oil were $1 95@$2, and for Refined $2 20@$2 25, each.

PROVISIONS—There has been very little call for Pork since our last, though prices have not varied materially. Sales have been reported since our last of 350 bbls., in lots, at $33 12@$33 37, closing at about $33 25 for New Mess; $33 for City Mess; $29 25@$30 50 for Prime Mess; $31 75@$32 for Thin Mess, and $27 25@$28 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℘ bbl. Cutmeats continue in fair demand at former prices; sales have been reported of 160 packages, at 14¼c.@15c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders; 16¾c. for Smoked do.; 17c.@19c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 21½c.@22½c. for Bagged Hams, ℘ lb. Bacon has been in request at uniform prices; sales 90 boxes Ice-cured, various cuts, at 16¾c.@17c. ℘ lb. Lard has been moderately inquired for at steady prices; sales have been reported since our last of 875 tierces and bbls. at 17¾c.@20¼c. for No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 18¾c.@19c. for City, and 20¼c. for Prime Steam, ℘ lb. Beef is fairly active, at from $9@$14 for Plain Mess, $12@$17 for Extra Mess, and $4@$11 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales 650 bbls. Tierce Beef rules dull, including New Prime Mess at $18@$24; Indian Mess at $24@$30 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams continue in moderate demand at $25@$30 ℘ bbl. sales, 112 bbls., in lots. Butter and Cheese have been moderately sought after at essentially unchanged rates.

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State firkins, Full Yellow, ℘ lb	37	@40
State firkins, Light Colored, ℘ lb	34	@36
Western Reserve Firkins, Full Yellow, ℘ lb	25	@27
State half firkin tubs, Good to Extra, ℘ lb	38	@40
State Welsh tubs, Good to Prime, ℘ lb	33	@37
Western, Fair to Good, ℘ lb	21	@24
State and Western, Common, ℘ lb	16	@18

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factories, extra, ℘ lb	15¼	@16
Factories, fair to good, ℘ lb	14	@15
Factories, common, ℘ lb	10	@12
Factories, skimmed, ℘ lb	7	@11
Farm Dairies, extra, ℘ lb	14	@15¼
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℘ lb	12½	@13½

RICE—Has been in moderate trade demand, at steady rates. Carolina, $8 25@$9 25; Rangoon at $7 75@$8, currency, free; $3@$3 25, gold, in bond, ℘ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been quoted firm on a fair inquiry, including Turk's Island at 46c.@47c. ℘ bushel; Liverpool Ground at $1 85; Liverpool Fine at $2 50@$2 90 by the invoice, ℘ sack. Jobbers' store prices have been as follows: Turk's Island, 48c.@50c. ℘ bushel; Ashton's Liverpool Fine, $3 75@$3 85; Marshall's and Worthington's do., $2 75@$2 85; Higgins' do., $3@$3 25. Evans', Dean's, Faulk's, Cheshire, &c., $2 60@$2 70; Liverpool Ground, $2 ℘ sack, with the usual discount for cash.

SALTPETRE—Continues inactive at 7¼c.@7½c. gold, for Crude, and 15c., currency, for pure Refined, ℘ lb.

SEEDS—Sales have been reported of 2,000 packets Calcutta Linseed, at Boston, at $2 12½, gold, ℘ bushel. Otherwise the market has been inactive; quotations nominally as before.

SKINS—Have been less freely dealt in, including Honduras Deer, 40c.@43c.; San Juan, 38c.@40c.; Bolivar, 30c.@31c.; Sisal, 44c.@45c.; Vera Cruz, 42c.@45c.; Chagres, 43c.@46c.; Porto Cabello, 35c.@38c.; Para, 42c.@44c., gold, ℘ lb.; Southern and Texas, 35c.@40c., currency. Tampico Goat, 55c.@57½c.; Matamoras, 52½c.@55c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@52½c., gold, ℘ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 50c.@57½c.; Payta, 50c.@52c.; Curacoa, 52c.@54c.; Cape, 45c.@50c. ℘ lb.; Madras, each, 60c.@70c.; Patna, each, 42½c.@45c., currency.

SOAP—Has been inactive, yet steady, including Castile at 13c.; Colgate's Pale, 9¼c.; Family, 10c., and No. 1 at 7¾c. ℘ lb.

SPICES—A pretty fair call has been noted for job lots, including Mace at $1 10@$1 15; No. 1 Nutmegs at 92½c.@95c.; Cassia at 43c.; Cloves at 25c.; Pepper at 22½c.@23c.; Pimento at 18¼c.@18½c.; Ginger at 11½c., gold, ℘ lb.

SUGARS—Have attracted more attention from refiners and the trade at steady prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,340 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11⅜c.@13⅛c.; and 50 boxes Havana at 12¼c. ℘ lb. Fair to good refining grades of Cuba have been quoted rather weak at 11¼c.@11⅝c.; fair to very good grocery grades at from 11⅞c.@12¼c.; very good to choice do. at 12⅜c.@13c. ℘ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 12c.@13½c. ℘ lb. No. 12 Box Sugar, 12⅜c.@12½c. ℘ lb. We quote Box Sugar in detail thus: Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 7 to 9, at 11¼c.@11¾c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 12c.@12½c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 13 to 15, at 12¾c.@13⅛c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 16 to 18, at 13¾c.@14¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 19 and 20, at 14¼c.@15¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard White, at 14¼c.@15½c. ℘ lb. And Bagged Sugar thus: Brazil, Dutch Standard, Nos. 8 to 12, at 11c.@12c.; Java, Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 11¼c.@12¼c.; Manila, Current Clayed and Superior, at 11c.@11¼c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars have been in better demand at prices ranging from 14c.@15⅜c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—The market has been inactive since our last. Sales have been reported of 69,000 lbs. Tallow at 11⅜c.@12½c.; also, 31,000 lbs. Stearine at 18c.@20½c., and 34,000 lbs. Grease at 11c.@14c. ℘ lb.

TEAS—A moderate inquiry has been noted for desirable lots, including Gunpowder and Imperial from $1@$1 90; Hyson at from 90c.@$1 65; Young Hyson, 82½c.@$1 70; Uncolored Japan at from 80c.@$1 25 Oolong at from 70c.@$1 60; Souchong and Congou at from 70c.@$1 50 ℘ lb.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been in good demand, and 600 hhds. have been sold at 7c.@12c. ℘ lb. Seed Leaf has been in moderate request, and sales have been reported of 150 cases 1868 Connecticut on private terms; 40 cases Old do. at 21c., and 62 cases Ohio Fillers and Seconds on private terms, ℘ lb. Havana has been rather more sought after, and 300 bales have been taken, part at 40c., gold, in bond, and part at $1@$1 10, currency, free, ℘ lb. We quote: Kentucky, Common Lugs, 7c.@7½c.; Good Lugs, 7¾c.@9½c.; Common Leaf, 8¼c.@10¼c.; Medium Leaf, 9¼c.@12c.; Good Leaf, 10¼c.@13c.; Fine Leaf, 12½c.15c.; Selections, 13c.@16¼c. ℘ lb. Seed Leaf, thus: Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 10½c.@12c. for old, and 12c.@13c. for new crop; Wrappery lots, 20c.@40c. for old, and 35c.@45c. for new crop; fine Wrappers, 55c.@70c. for old, and 40c.@60c. for new crop; New-York State Fillers, 10c.@12c. for old, and 10c.@12c. for new crop; average lots, 15c.@22c. for old, and 16c.@25c. for new crop; Wrappers, 15c.@35c. for old, and 15c.@45c. for new crop. Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers, 10c.@12c. for old, and 10c.@12c. for new crop; average lots, 14½c.@20c. for old, and 16c.@25c. for new crop; Wrappers, 15c.@30c. for old, and 18c.@40c. for new crop, ℘ lb. *Havana Tobacco*—Common, 85c.@90c.; Good, 95c.@$1 02½; Fine, $1 05@$1 10. *Yara*—First Cut, 70c.@80c. Second Cut, $1 05@$1 12½; average lot, 85c.@92½c. ℘ lb. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Black work—Common and Medium, 20c.@22c.; Good and Fine, 25c.@30c.; Bright work—Common and Medium, 20c.@25c.; Good and Fine, 30c.@50c., in bond, ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in reduced supply and better request, at from $1 12½@$1 14 ℘ gallon. Sales, 250 bbls. Receipts, 253 bbls.

WOOL—Desirable lots have been in quite moderate supply and strong in price, but without special activity.

FREIGHTS—A more active and much stronger market has been noted to-day, particularly in the line of Grain engagements. For Liverpool, there were taken 850 bales Cotton, by steam, at ¼d. ℘ lb.; 1,500 bbls. Flour on private terms; 112,500 bushels Wheat at 8d., by sail, and 10d.@10½d., closing with 10½d. bid, and 11d. asked, by steam, per bushel, with a very limited supply of room available at even these figures; 150 boxes Bacon, by steam, on private terms. For London, a Dutch bark, with 4,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ℘ bbl., and 7,500 bushels Wheat at 5s. 9d. ℘ quarter; also, by another vessel, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ℘ bbl., and 100 hhds. Tobacco at 27s. 6d. ℘ hhd. For Glasgow, by steam, 500 bbls. Flour at 3s. ℘ bbl.; 7,500 bushels Wheat at 10½d. ℘ bushel. For Cork and orders, an Italian ship with 4,000 quarters Wheat and a British brig with 1,200 quarters Wheat at 6s. ℘ quarter. For the Bristol Channel, an Italian bark, with 2,000 quarters Wheat at 5s. 3d ℘ quarter. For Bristol, another Italian bark, with a general cargo, at £1 ℘ ton. For a direct Baltic port, a North German bark, with 1,800 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 6d. ℘ bbl. For Bayonne, an American bark, with 2,100 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 3d. ℘ bbl. For Bilboa, a British brig with 1,500 bbls. Petroleum on private terms. For Gibraltar and orders, a North German bark with 2,200 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms. For a Continental port direct, an American bark with 3,000 bbls. Crude or Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms; a Norwegian bark with 2,500 bbls. Petroleum from Philadelphia at 5s. 6d.; and a North German bark with 2,700 bbls. Petroleum; also from Philadelphia at 5s. 6d. ℘ bbl.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 14, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
GREEN BUSHES. Leading character by Miss Lucille Western.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SELF. Principal characters by Messrs. John E. Owens, W. R. Floyd and Miss Annie Deland.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading character by Mr. Joseph Jefferson.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy and Mlle. Laurent.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
ARRAH-NA-POGUE. Leading characters by Messrs. Bryant and Murray and Miss Rose Eytinge.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
BRIAN BOREIHME and FLYING DUTCHMAN. Leading characters by Mr. Whalley.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
LALLA ROOKH, &C. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell. Large collection of curiosities.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

BROOKLYN RINK.
Clermont-av., near Myrtle-av.
SUMMER EVENING CONCERTS. By Dodworth's Band.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The threatened new Carlist movement in Spain is making progress. ESTARTUS, with 500 men, has appeared at Puigcerda, and other bands from France are expected. At Malaga a Republican movement is reported. Several priests, charged with taking part in the Carlist insurrection, have been arrested at Burgos.

The River Nile is lower than it has been for 150 years, and excites general attention.

The new Ministry of Portugal is headed by the Duke of LEUTE. MALDONADO is made Minister of War; BRAAMCAMP, of Finance; MENDEZ LEAL, of Foreign Affairs; and LUCIANO DE CASTRO, of Justice.

The capture of Derry was celebrated quite enthusiastically in various parts of Ireland yesterday. In Belfast the Orangemen had a great procession, fired cannon, and displayed banners; and their leader was presented with an address, and also a sash and medal. No disturbances are reported.

It is now announced that the race between the Oxford and Harvard fours will take place on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 25th; and that FAY, LYMAN, SIMMONS and LORING will pull in the Harvard boat.

GENERAL.

It is reported by the Cuba cable that a rebel convoy, commanded by General JORDAN, has been captured by Count VALMASEDA near Remanacanagua, while moving towards Holguin. After a fight the insurgents with their commander fled. It is also reported that a rebel plot to poison the entire people of Santo Espiritu, by placing poison in their bread on a certain day, has been discovered, and a number of arrests made.

The Governor of New-Mexico has issued a proclamation declaring all the Navajo and Gila Apache Indians found outside their reservations outlaws; and authorizing the citizens of the Territory to kill every such Indian when caught depredating on the property of the whites.

The history of the Susquehanna war is given elsewhere in the TIMES this morning. In this is clearly shown the origin of the difficulty, the fact that the coal monopolists were deeply concerned in it, what led to active hostilities, and how affairs were brought to their present state. Other wars are in prospect, as more injunctions are to be issued. It is learned that the Erie are now after the Rensselaer and Saratoga line.

Worms have appeared on the cotton on a number of the farms along the Guadalupe and San Marcos Rivers, Texas. But a few have appeared in the upland crops.

The report of a riot in the town of Huntsville, Va., between whites and blacks, is received from Richmond. A negro was killed by a white sailor. No further particulars are received. General CANBY has dispatched a detachment of troops to the place.

An esteemed citizen of Concord, N. H., Deacon GEORGE A. DOW, was killed in that city on Thursday afternoon, while at work in a well. He was at the bottom of the well, which was about forty feet in depth, when the quicksand gave way at a depth of thirty feet, thus burying him under some ten feet of sand. A large force of men immediately began the work of clearing the well, but they did not succeed in reaching the body until yesterday morning, though they worked incessantly all night. It is thought that Mr. DOW's death was instantaneous.

Five persons were drowned at Sarnia, Ontario, on Thursday, by the capsizing of a boat. Their names are Mr. PANNEL, wife and child, of Strathroy, and Mr. SAGEMAN and wife, of London, Canada.

General SHERMAN left Washington yesterday for Philadelphia, where he is to join the party on the *Tallapoosa*, and proceed with them on the navy-yard inspecting tour.

The match trot between Commodore VANDERBILT'S *Mountain Boy* and MCMAHON'S *Lady Thorn*, on the Saratoga Course, is postponed till Monday noon, the track being too heavy on account of the rain yesterday morning.

Commander JARVIS, United States Navy, died at Geneva, Mo., on Thursday, aged 74. He entered the navy in 1812, and has been on the retired list for many years.

Half a dozen houses in Centre-street, Portland, Me., were destroyed by fire on Thursday night; and the following morning another was burned.

The question of enforcing the test oath in the case of the members elect of the Virginia Legislature has been decided affirmatively by the Attorney-General, and it will be accordingly enforced by General CANBY. This action, it is said, secures the Virginia Radicals the organization and control of the Legislature, insuring also the election of Republican Senators from that State.

About 200 bankers and brokers doing business in New-York, but residing in Brooklyn, yesterday filed through their counsel a protest against the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court, Eastern District, in the matter of the tax of quarter of one per cent. on the capital used in their business. The question of jurisdiction will not be argued before October.

Mrs. VREELAND, in whose case Judge BARNARD rendered an adverse decision two days ago, attempted last evening to commit suicide by taking poison, at her residence, No. 286 Sixth-avenue. Dr. LINCOLN and Police Surgeon McEVANE were called in and endeavored to relieve the patient by the use of the force-pump. They deemed it probable that they would be successful in saving her life.

The Chinese merchants now on a visit to this City from San Francisco visited the Custom-house yesterday. They propose to return to San Francisco next week.

J. W. LAIDLOW, LAWRENCE A. BROWN and GABRIEL GERNSHYME were arrested last evening on a charge of swindling by pretending to sell bonds, but the package when examined proving to contain but one bond on top, all the others being blank paper. They were locked up at the Central Police Office.

FRANK WEBB was arrested by Deputy Marshal CROWLEY last evening on a charge of being implicated in the Custom-house frauds alleged against General EGAN.

Marshal BARLOW yesterday secured the services of 150 soldiers belonging to Fort Hamilton, in order to protect himself from arrest by Judge MCCUNN.

The number of frightful accidents arising from the explosion of kerosene lamps, averaging from four to five each week, is attracting general attention. The Board of Health are taking steps to prosecute rigorously every violation of the ordinance forbidding the sale of dangerous illuminating fluids. An interesting article on this subject is to be found in another column.

The tailors' strike still continues, and there appears to be but little prospect of its termination.

The Committee of the Common Council on the change of the new Post Office site, met again yesterday. No representatives of the Government were present, and the Committee adjourned to Monday next.

Several Policemen were dismissed from the force yesterday, by the Commissioners, for being absent from their posts, and the President of the Board announced that hereafter more rigor would be shown for these derelictions of duty than had been done heretofore.

Government and the Telegraph.

The bill enabling the British Government to acquire possession of the telegraphs has become law. As soon as the necessary arrangements are perfected, the various lines in the United Kingdom will pass under the management of the Post Office Department.

This result has not been reached without prolonged effort and vigorous opposition. Until now the British telegraphic system has been identical with that which still exists here. The service was in the hands of private companies, whose charges and general management excited discontent among the mercantile classes. Their complaints led the Postmaster-General to institute inquiries into the working of the postal telegraph system adopted on the Continent, and conducted with admirable precision and success by the Governments of France, Belgium and Switzerland. The conclusion officially arrived at was favorable to the acquisition of control by the Government, and the incorporation of the management with that of the Post Office. "Under the existing system," it was reported, "the development of telegraphic correspondence has been retarded," while under Government direction "the growth of such correspondence has been greatly stimulated in Belgium and Switzerland." The opinion was expressed that like results would follow the change in England—that "from the annexation of the telegraph to the Post Office would accrue great advantage to the public, and, ultimately, a large revenue to the State." This was in 1866. Two years later the subject again occupied the attention of the Post Office Department, and assumed definite shape in the House of Commons. Statement and counter statement, argument and reply, were heard by a committee, and the first step was taken with the measure which on Tuesday last received the Queen's sanction.

The delay has proved costly to the British Treasury. The earliest estimate of the cost of purchasing the various lines was £2,500,000 sterling, which by a supplementary estimate was raised to £3,000,000. The telegraph companies, however, claimed higher prices, which were still further swollen on account of reversionary rights owned by railway companies. Negotiations were opened which ended in the adjustment of a basis for the proposed purchase. The leading telegraph lines are to be bought up at twenty years' purchase on their receipts of 1868—an excessive rate of valuation for the plant and good will of a commercial enterprise, and one which seems to have been accepted by the Parliamentary Committee in ignorance of its probable amount. In some instances the compensation allowed is exceptionally exorbitant. Thus, one company, not content with twenty years' profits, has secured twenty years' purchase of the probable annual increase of profits in addition to the market value of its shares. A total valuation which at first was computed at £2,500,000 has grown to £7,000,000 sterling—the sum provided by Parliament. It is not surprising that the prospect of this extravagant bargain has acted like magic upon the market price of many of the shares. For example, the Electric and International Company's shares have risen from £153 to £255, and the premium on REUTER'S shares has been multiplied nine times.

The terms of the bargain, however, are a matter of detail which in no way affects the merits of the policy on which the Government has proceeded. Whether it pays more or less than the precise value of the lines acquired is a question to be considered in connection with the immediate business profit of the transaction, but it leaves untouched the principle that underlies the junction of the telegraphic with the postal service.

The two services are in their nature identical. Telegraphic messages are a form of correspondence. They are letters flashed with the speed of lightning. If the Government may properly carry letters, it may with equal propriety convey telegraphic dispatches. In both instances it acts as the great mail-carrier for the people.

But the Government conducts the Post-Office business by more than a permissive right. The service it renders in this respect is one which nothing less than a governmental organization may be relied upon to perform. The postal system is in some particulars more perfect in England than here; but neither here nor there could it be conducted with a tithe of the certainty and efficiency, or at the same rate, by any other agency. Public opinion would revolt against a scheme for surrendering the work of the Postal Department to railroad or express companies, because the change would subject the service to the greed and caprice of corporations conducted solely with a view to their own profit. The performance of the service by the Government does not always imply a monopoly of that service. But the country would feel that its rights were better cared for and its interests more fully respected by the concentration of postal privileges in the hands of Government than by any guarantees which private corporations could afford.

Exactly the same considerations apply to the telegraph. We have no desire to undervalue the accommodation afforded by the companies whose wires cover the continent as with a net. Their enterprise has accomplished much. But it were folly to pretend that they have made the conveyance of messages as efficient as it can be made. Judging of it only by what we see here, it is a great convenience. But judged by the system which European Governments have developed, it is in almost all respects unsatisfactory. Its rates are extravagant, and the facilities it affords are inconsiderable in comparison with those which might be afforded by postal management.

The leading recommendations of the postal telegraph are cheapness, uniformity of charges, and what may be termed the universality of its machinery. Every post office on the routes traversed by telegraphs is a station for the receipt, transmission and distribution of messages. Telegraphic facilities on these routes are thus made coextensive with those of the postal system. And the charge for the service performed is irrespective of distance. The same reasoning which justifies the conveyance of a letter regardless of distance, indicates the expediency of transmitting a telegraphic dispatch wherever the arrangements of the Post Office extend at a uniform rate. The British Government intends to charge a uniform rate of one shilling, and moreover, to so extend the telegraph that it shall reach every money-order office in the Kingdom. It is believed that in less than three years the rate may be reduced to sixpence. Were this country to adopt the same system, we might hope for a uniform charge of twenty-five cents, or even less.

Cheap telegraphs, like cheap letters, do not involve permanent loss to the Government. The penny postage system in England is a source of profit. And in Belgium and Switzerland, with low and uniform rates, the receipts of the telegraph have already more than covered the cost of construction and management. There seems no reason to doubt the realization of a similar result in England, or in this country, when public opinion shall have ripened for the change.

The Toronto *Globe* complains that Canadians passing through the United States on their way to the Hudson Bay Territory are subjected to vexatious Custom-house charges, some of them of a character which excites "the suspicion that the law is made the cloak for a considerable amount of swindling." Marquette, a port on Lake Superior, is the usual point of debarkation for the Canadians, whence they journey overland to the Red River of the North. The Customs' authorities require a bond that the property and effects of the emigrants are merely *in transitu* to British possessions, and if unprovided with this, a duty of thirty per cent. is exacted. One emigrant was compelled to pay a duty of $90 upon a span of horses on which he relied for travel. The matter should receive the attention of the Customs' authorities. On the northern frontier stringent regulations are undoubtedly required to prevent smuggling; but these should not be allowed to become the occasion of fraud or superfluous vexation. It is admitted by the *Globe* that the annoyance complained of may in some degree be averted by a simple precaution, the neglect of which entails certain inevitable penalties. The time will come, perhaps, when the line of Custom-houses which dot both sides of an extended frontier may be dispensed with. Is a Zollverein impracticable?

With coal ranging from ten to eleven dollars a ton, a tax of a dollar and a quarter would not exclude Nova Scotia coal if the cost were as low as it has been said to be. But the effect of the tax has been to lessen the working of the Nova Scotia mines, and in some instances to close them. They are largely owned by American capitalists, whose enterprise the high duty has brought to naught. So with the shipping of coal. The trade is disarranged, and an article which might be profitably brought in, were a continuance of the present prices assured, is held back in view of the contingencies of a market which is controlled by monopolies. The effect of the duty, therefore, is to reduce the volume of production and to render practically unavoidable that which is produced. Besides, the price of the imported article, *plus* the duty, determines the minimum price of Pennsylvania coal. Mr. WELLS has shown that domestic lumber is enhanced to the extent of the duty levied on Canadian lumber; and the same statement applies, substantially, to coal. With an open market, and with the stimulus which that fact would impart to the Nova Scotia industry and trade, it is tolerably certain that good bituminous coal might in a short time be sold in New-York at half the present ruling price.

"If we are to abolish taxes as sweepingly as the TIMES suggests," it is said, "we shall not be able to fund our debt at lower rates, for we shall soon be unable to pay promptly the accruing interest." The TIMES has urged only that necessaries of life, and the raw materials of manufacturing industry be exempted from a taxation which oppresses the people and retards important enterprises. The abolition of the taxes now imposed on coal, iron, lumber and salt does not imply an absolute reduction of the revenue to a corresponding amount. If this were practicable we cannot doubt that it would be desirable. If not practicable, the change suggested would only render necessary a revision of the Customs' list, and its simplification on a basis which the experience of England has proved to be as feasible as it is profitable. These reforms are not incompatible with the maintenance unimpaired of the public credit. On the contrary, by increasing the general prosperity, they will strengthen the foundations of confidence. A revenue sufficiently large to meet all current obligations, including the stipulated contribution to the sinking fund, is all we need care to exact.

Scandinavian Union.

The Scandinavian people are rejoicing with great enthusiasm over the marriage of LOUISA, Princess Royal of Sweden, to FREDERICK, Crown Prince of Denmark. Regarded simply as a happy match, this union of the accomplished Prince of 26, to a not less worthy and accomplished Princess of 18, is universally owned to be a fit subject for congratulation. But the popular joy means something more; it means that because bride and bridegroom "are one in blood, in look, almost in language," all Denmark and all Sweden stretch hands in friendship across the narrow strait that divides them, and read in this royal union the omen and symbol of a national union of the whole Scandinavian family.

"German unity" has not been longer a dream of the German-speaking race, than has Scandinavian unity been an aspiration of the Northmen. And as the former has under our eyes passed from possibility to reality, so this latter, viewed in the light of the Stockholm nuptials, may evidently ere long pass from prophecy to fact. It is true that though the Princess LOUISA is the only daughter of CHARLES XV. of Sweden, the succession to the Swedish Throne will be continued through his brother, Duke OSCAR, who has three sons, thus cutting off any probability of the Swedish Crown coming to the issue of the heir presumptive of the throne of Denmark. But the dynastic question neither makes nor mars the popular enthusiasm, which regards the late marriage as a token and a pledge of political confederacy in the future between Swedes, Danes and Norwegians.

To our mind, in a direct and close political confederation of the three peoples lies the future well-being of the Scandinavian family. Denmark and Sweden are homogeneous in every particular upon which a stable nationality is founded; with that narrow Sound at Elsinore alone dividing them, surely it is not a geographical difficulty that can prevent the political union of the two peninsulas. Confederated under a common Government, they would mutually lend and receive strength against dangers that now beset them both. If Denmark has a covetous, ambitious and powerful neighbor in Prussia, Sweden has as strong and greedy a neighbor in Russia.

The late Schleswig-Holstein war furnished a severe check to the sentiment of Scandinavian unity which had been slowly growing, and moulding by its influence all men of Northern kin ever since the downfall of NAPOLEON. Denmark, deserted by England and France, at least looked for help from Scandinavians across the Strait, since "blood is thicker than water." She was doomed to the keenest disappointment, and fought in her trenches unaided and alone. But the lesson was not lost. Sweden, selfish or slow in this instance, seems to have taken the matter to heart; and though the feeling between Swede and Dane has since been bitter, yet the former has more than once evinced a desire to atone for her real or imagined infidelity to Scandinavian interests in the war of the Elbe Duchies. The present marriage ceremony has furnished the occasion for this reconciliation.

And, in all the current illustrations of States demanding consolidation from their "solidarity of interests," there is no scheme which promises better, or more urgently commends itself to consummation, than this of Scandinavian unity. The Danes, the Swedes and the Norwegians are brothers; they have a common origin and history, speak the same language, profess the same religion, have the same customs, manners and traditions, and are nearly as closely united by political and commercial ties as any two States in the Union. In race, face and feeling, they three are one. Joined in power, as now in interest, the common country would control effectually the mouth of the Baltic—a strategic position which Prussia may otherwise wrest from Denmark or Russia from Sweden. The Swedish Peninsula, jutting out from Russia's shoulder as if meant to be her menacing right arm, is likely one day to pass into Muscovite possession, unless Sweden reinforces herself with Denmark; and what Denmark has to fear from Prussia, eager now for naval supremacy and Baltic ports, let the war of the Duchies tell.

We well remember when the rumor was current a year ago that the match now consummated had been broken off, and that young Prince ALBERT of Prussia had been proposed as spouse of Princess LOUISE EUGENIE, of Sweden. The flurry and uneasiness at Copenhagen over this rumor were significant. Denmark trembled at disintegration; she lay between the upper and nether millstone of Sweden and Prussia, the one lately her open enemy, the other her false friend. What political disaster might spring from this matrimonial plot betwixt Berlin and Stockholm, many an uneasy head in Denmark discussed. But the rumor passed, and with it the portent of peril; in its place comes a marriage ceremony between the royal houses of two kindred peoples, more than once unreasonably jealous and suspicious, and more than once forced into a foolish antagonism, but really one at the core. The sympathetic shouts that have gone up from both Peninsulas prove, we think, that lasting peace and concord have been made between all Scandinavian people, as well as between their dynasties, while the marriage itself is haply but a forerunner of the political betrothal and union of the nations themselves under a common or coordinate system of governmental control.

On the death of MAXIMILIAN, the *Pall Mall Gazette* predicted, with an audacity of prophecy into which it is rarely tempted, that his rival and conqueror, JUAREZ, would also die a violent death. Three times already, within as many years, has the prophecy been on the brink of fulfillment. First came the famous City of Mexico plot of assassination, in which the Colonel of one of his regiments and no less than sixty subordinates were implicated, and which failed by a hair's breadth only of success. Then came what has been expressively called "the providential escape of JUAREZ from the Texcoco disaster." Finally, we learn of a formidable conspiracy, lately unearthed, in which NEGRETE, CARVAJAL and four other noted leaders are implicated, with large bodies of followers, whose prime object was the assassination of the President. Of course, the endeavor to remove political enemies by assassination is abhorrent to all good men; and yet to such a point have the disasters of Mexico been pushed, that it is but a choice of evils now, whatever the issue of the present agitations. With the Government of JUAREZ, the Republic must endure Dictatorship; without it, disruption.

The Condition of Spain.

The prospect in Spain is gloomy enough. According to a statement in the London *Times*, fully borne out by the tenor of the accounts which have reached us from various sources for several weeks past, "the Treasury is empty, it is impossible to collect taxes, and there is popular discontent everywhere." General PRIM has deserted his post, leaving behind him instructions for the repression of political disturbances with a severity which would be cruel and unwise in a strong and well-established Government, but which in a weak, provisional and unpopular Government are simply provocative of disorder and armed resistance in every quarter. It has long been evident that amid the party struggles and personal intrigues which have hitherto characterized the progress of the revolution, the finances of the country have either been totally neglected or shamefully administered. The English and French capitalists who in the first flush of enthusiasm at the deposition of Queen ISABELLA freely proffered pecuniary aid, have long since grown more cautious, and we doubt whether it would now be possible for Spain to raise a loan in any quarter on any terms. The army has hitherto, in the main, proved faithful to this Provisional Government, partly through personal allegiance to SERRANO and PRIM, and partly through the absence of any acceptable alternative. But if supplies run short, and pay falls in arrear, as must be the case before long, its continued fidelity can scarcely be reckoned upon with any certainty. And if the army once withdraws its support from Government, and attempts either to establish a military dictatorship in the person of some one of the numerous soldier-adventurers who have so long been the curse of Spain, breaks up into partisan adherents of the conflicting parties in the Cortes, the result can only be the lapse of the country into a state of anarchy of which it is difficult to foresee the end.

The Cortes are to meet in October, and it is announced that the first business to come before them will be the election of a King. We confess we do not look forward with much hope to their deliberations as likely to mend matters. No Prince capable of rendering service to the State by placing either experience or ability at its disposal, or even able, by his personal antecedents, to give a guarantee for constitutional Government, could be induced to accept the throne six months ago, when the prospect was far less gloomy than it now is. All the objections to a union between Spain and Portugal, then in force, have certainly lost none of their weight. We fear that unless affairs take a sudden and unexpected turn for the better the so-called revolution is only too likely to prove the most ineffectual and the most disastrous of the numerous abortive attempts which Spain has made during the present century to throw off the burden of misgovernment under which she has so long labored.

The cause of female emancipation has reached India. A young widow has just remarried. By the old Indian law, or religion rather, the widow is obliged to burn herself. The English have succeeded pretty much in the suppression of the suttee, but then the widows were condemned to widowhood which, as Dido learned to her cost, was a sore trial. Mme. VAUNEE BAI was a widow at seventeen years of Mr. WAHMAN SRABHAKAR. Instead of burning herself she has just married again, with great ceremony. Her friends, including the "Association for the Marriage of Widows," had the good taste to entertain the bridal pair at dinner, at which a hundred Brahmen were invited. The Hindoos were much interested in the event, and thronged the streets where the ceremony was performed to such an extent that the Police were obliged to interfere, to prevent disorder or serious accident.

The anomalous position assumed by Governor HOFFMAN in taking charge of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, and providing temporarily for its management, is commented on with some severity. But the shameful conflict of judicial authority which made some action of that sort necessary, is the point that really demands attention. With two armed mobs, each acting under the sanction of a Judge and under obedience to what is paraded as law, the district in question was sufficiently near anarchy to render Executive interference excusable if not inevitable. For the scandal brought upon the law and the State by the conduct of the judiciary no censure can be too strong.

The impracticables of the Southern Press see in the union of moderate Democrats with a section of the Republican Party a decisive check to the chances for reviving the old Democratic organization. "Breakers ahead!" is the cry of the Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist*. Yes,—there *are* breakers ahead of the Democratic organization wherever moderate, conciliatory sentiments prevail.

"Silence that dreadful bell! It frights the isle from her propriety." Yesterday, another advertising nuisance, a wagon placarded with business notices, and containing an enormous bell, paraded the business streets of the City, making day hideous. The incessant ringing of the bell attained its proprietor's object, namely, to set everybody running to see what the matter was; but it was at the expense of the ears of the people. Tammany set a very bad example, last year, in having its "big bell," with the names of its candidates accompanying, carted through the streets. Sheltered by this example, other advertisers have since used the same annoying device with impunity. Let us hope the practice will not become general.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The new Administration in England is preparing to take a general census of the population of Hindostan in 1871.

Mr. PANIZZI, the Ex-Librarian of the British Museum, and General EDWARD SABINE, President of the Royal Society, have been made Knight Commanders of the Order of Bath.

Figaro says "while London raised a monument to the wealthy American, Mr. PEABODY, the Pope has ordered a bust to the Yankee so universally honored. On his voyage to Rome, Mr. PEABODY presented to the treasury of Pope PIUS IX., for his poor, $1,000,000. A fact curious to note is that Mr. PEABODY is a Protestant."

The following phrase in an article by CLEMENT DUVERNOIS, the clever editor of a new Imperialist journal in Paris, is a favorite source of criticism and amusement in all the Paris journals:

"When a monarchy has been founded for centuries, when it is proposed to reëstablish authority, to found a dynasty, to contend against the memories of the traditional monarchy, against the competition of the Orleanists, and against the hopes of the Republicans, to do well will not suffice, it is necessary to do great things—*il faut faire grand.*"

The Italian journals announce the publication at Trieste of a translation of DANTE'S *Inferno* into Hebrew. The author who has undertaken to render into the language of Ezekiel the solemn accents of the great Florentine, is Chevalier FORMIGINE. The general reader may suppose this enterprise is unique in its kind, but the fact is that many modern works have been translated in the same manner from HAMLET to TELEMACHUS. The British Museum possesses a translation of *The Mysteries of Paris* in Hebrew.

COAL.

Who is Responsible for the Present High Prices—The Miner's Combination—Charges of the Transportation Companies.

A communication is published in the Boston *Advertiser* of yesterday, in which the writer endeavors to show who is responsible for the present high prices of coal. The writer says it is not the coal dealer, or retailer, nor is it the "operator" or owner of the mines, who must be blamed for the high prices, but it is the workmen in the collieries. These men are banded together throughout the anthracite coal district, and are a unit in their demands and exactions, controlled by some shrewd men among their number, in precisely the same way that trades' unions are managed in our own city, only far exceeding them in the employment of force whenever thought necessary to carry out their plans, to the extent even of murder. On the part of the owners of the mines there is no alternative but to accede to their demands, until too outrageous, or to stop work entirely, which in the end would still further enhance the prices for coal by stopping the production. At the present time their wages—miners, inside and outside laborers—will average from 50 to 60 per cent. advance over April prices, or say $19 per week. That this is an exorbitant rate of wages we admit; at the same time mining requires experience, and as skilled labor as our bricklayers or carpenters exhibit, with much harder work and less pay.

But the whole responsibility for high prices should not be charged to the workmen alone; it should be shared by the transportation companies, as is shown. At the present time coal is selling by the cargo at Port Richmond, the shipping point, at $7 50 per ton. From this amount the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad take for transportation from Tamaqua—a central point where coal trains are made up—to Port Richmond, a distance of ninety-three miles, with a down grade........................$2 65

For loading with vessels at wharves. 22½—$2 87½

Leaving to the owner of the mines for his coal, mined, broken, screened and prepared, $4 62½, for domestic use, including a waste of twenty per cent., and freighted to Tamaqua, an average distance of twenty miles.

In addition to the labor of mining and preparing the coal for shipment, the waste and expense on the coal itself, there are a great many incidental expenses at a first-class colliery that swell the cost of coal. Pumping and hoisting engines and ventilating fans are continually in motion, and as continually needing repairs and renewals. The breaker building, a structure with machinery costing from $25,000 to $40,000, according to size and capacity, where the coal is broken into marketable sizes, sorted and screened from slate and dirt, is also continually needing repairs and replacements, giving constant occupation to skilled mechanics. There are required also, for the necessary work, from twenty-five to fifty horses or mules, and the feed bill is not a small item per month.

Thus much for the first cost of the coal. How many collieries have ever paid simple interest on their capital invested? In freighting the coal to the East a very large amount of capital is invested in vessels specially adapted to that business, and a combination exists among the owners of those vessels to secure good rates of freight, fixing the *minimum* rate at $2 50 per ton to Boston, and not allowing it to be carried for a less sum. Why not heap a few of the curses on their heads, instead of putting all on the dealers or "operators?" Should capitalists desire to realize some of the enormous profits of the coal trade, they will find no difficulty in buying coal stocks in first-class collieries at prices far below their par value.

The Anti-Coal Monopoly Association of Buffalo—Movement for the Abolition of Duty on Coal—Report of a Special Committee—Memorial to Congress.

At the meeting of the Buffalo Citizens' Anti-Coal Monopoly Association, held on Thursday evening, the Committee appointed to prepare a memorial to Congress for the abolition of duty on coal, submitted their report as follows:

REPORT.

The undersigned Committee, appointed at the last meeting at the Court-house to draft a memorial to Congress against the duty on coal, or for such other relief as may be a remedy against the monopoly on coal, beg leave respectfully to report that in their view, all duties on coal imported from abroad should be repealed—whether on bituminous coal, or shale, or other coal, or on coke or culm of coal.

The tax or duty imposed on bituminous coal and shale is $1 25 a gross or legal ton of 2,240 lbs. That on coke and culm of coal is 25 per cent. *ad valorem*, while the tax on all other coal introduced from foreign countries is 40 cents a ton. The only "other" coal introduced is cannel coal from Great Britain, for the use of illuminating gas companies, which out of tender regard for these suffering monopolies, is let in with a tax of only about 5 per cent. *advalorem*, while coke and culm and bituminous coal, used for fuel, are heavily taxed. No anthracite coal has ever been introduced into this country as an article of commerce from abroad, and no such mines are worked or known in British North America. The anthracite coal monopoly of Eastern Pennsylvania, where almost the only anthracite is obtained in this country, could certainly have had no fears of competition in kind from abroad. But foreign coals of whatever kind which compete in our markets for fuel must be taxed to prohibition, or so as to exclude them altogether. And why? Is it intended to make fuel scarce, that the poor may suffer? Is it intended to make a great scarcity of fuel from Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, that the anthracite coal companies of Eastern Pennsylvania may receive the increased price upon their hard coal?

The effect of the tariff duty imposed on soft coal, coming from Nova Scotia, &c., by the act of June 30, 1864, is to exclude it altogether. And so far as soft coal, without duty, would have supplied with fuel the wants of New-England and New-York, the anthracite coal companies have supplied them instead, thus simply creating a market for hard coal, by the exclusion of the soft, for no more worthy object or result than to increase the tribute paid by the consumer to the hard coal monopolists, while also enabling the latter to raise their price still higher for one of the most absolute necessities of life.

The people of this and many other cities and villages in the Eastern, Middle and Western States, as wood was disappearing, gradually, by improved modes, accommodated themselves to the use of hard coal in their families and occupations, with convenience and success, when, suddenly, by the all-grasping spirit of monopoly, exhibited in the engrossment of all the anthracite coal fields of the country and all the railroads and canals leading to and from them, in the hands of four or five mining companies and many more railroad and canal companies, owned and controlled by substantially the same men, the millions of consumers find themselves oppressed, and many of them crushed by the arbitrary and oppressive prices demanded for the original gift of God to man.

The estimated quantity of coals of all kinds mined in Great Britain in 1854, was 64,661,400 tons, and the value of that year's product, at the mouth of the pits, was $75,000,000, or $1 15 a ton. Now, making all the allowance for difference in the value of money of the two countries, it would seem as though coal could be mined here as cheaply as there. The cost of mining and delivering anthracite in cars at the mouth of mines in Eastern Pennsylvania, varies at the different localities, with the size of beds, their situation as regards easy drainage, the relative proportion of coarse and fine coal, and the scale upon which their operations are conducted.

In 1859, the lowest estimate, including in this the cost of keeping the mine-cars and machinery in order, was about 65 cents per ton. The highest rarely reached $1. And up to that time anthracite coal was never sold at New-York by the cargo for over $4 per ton. This year, however, with all our increasing facilities of transportation and mechanical improvements for manufacturing, anthracite coal at the mines is $3 75 per ton, and costs delivered at New-York City by the cargo $7 50, and this too, before the late rise of $3 per ton. Now, however, at Port Richmond, five miles above Philadelphia, the wholesale price is $7 50 per ton, and the same costs, delivered in New-York City, at least $8 50, and according to some good recent authority, $10 per ton.

The advance of $3 a ton, made by the companies at the mines, was, by means of printed circular instructions sent all over the country, instantaneously followed by those companies' agents and by private dealers in every city and village, to be followed by the latter on pain of undersale by the companies' agents, and no more coal sold such dealers if they were violated. Thus the coal monopoly is demonstrated to exist, and competition in the purchase of coal, for fuel, is denied us; and thus the inhabitants of this city are to suffer the extortion of $10 50 a ton, while more than one-half of them are little able even to keep their wives and children from freezing this Winter, to pay this wicked tax to so odious a monopoly.

Your petitioners believe that there is nothing plainer, or more true, than that every man has the right to the products of his own labor, and the consequent right to sell his products wherever he can get the worth for them, and to buy the products of others wherever he can buy them the cheapest. It follows from these truths that Government cannot, without wrong, lay taxes on articles of commerce *in transitu* to market, except it is a necessity to raise taxes to support it while protecting the governed.

A tax like that on coal, amounting to prohibition, is sheer oppression—as the money paid by the consumer, in consequence thereof, goes not into the Treasury, but into the hands of some manufacturer or producer here—which is taxing one person to benefit another, while it is very true, that every tax ought to be so contrived as to take, out of the pockets of the people, as little as possible over and above what it brings into the public treasury.

Besides, taxes should not be laid on imported articles, unless the demand for them is sufficient to make them come in as extensively as before laid. Inasmuch, therefore, as the moneys paid by the consumer for coal, in consequence of our tariff duty on coal used for fuel, go to the mining companies, and not into the Treasury, such duties should be abolished.

It is plain, therefore, that we are helpless, and suffering from a combination of capital partially concealed by charters of incorporation, which holds the necessities of the people as in a vice. In our opinion such a combination is not a fit subject of protection but punishment.

We therefore respectfully recommend the petition hereto appended, as a proper and brief form to be printed and circulated for signatures, to the end that the same may be forwarded to Congress at the earliest possible period.

A. G. STEVENS,
HORATIO SEYMOUR,
ROBERT HADFIELD.

MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled:

The undersigned citizens of Buffalo, in the County of Erie, and State of New-York, seeing that the cost of coal in 1859 at the mines was from 65 cents to less than $1 per ton, and that it was never up to that time sold in New-York at more than $4, but now it has been raised to $8 50; that thus, under the present tariff on coal, its price has become so exorbitant as to distress us and many of our fellow-citizens; and knowing that coal has now become almost as absolutely necessary as air and water to the comfort and existence of the public, in a large and daily extending region of the United States, and that the duties now imposed seriously impede industry, and embarrass all manufactures depending on steam power or other use of fuel, thus diminishing national wealth and revenue, while increasing the profits of the monopolists and their power to oppress the people:

Therefore pray that the people may be protected by the entire removal of duty from coal, and that Congress will adopt whatever other measures of relief are legally within its power, and may be an effectual remedy against the monopolies of this indispensable necessary of human existence.

The report was adopted unanimously, and copies of the memorial provided for signatures.

The following preamble and resolutions were offered and adopted:

Whereas, The sentiments of the citizens of Buffalo appear to be unanimous in demanding relief from the oppression of a gigantic monopoly holding control of the main sources of supply of one of the prime necessaries of life, with ramifications extending throughout the entire country; and,

Whereas, No relief can be obtained except by perfect organization to put in force practical measures for obtaining supplies outside of such organization; therefore

Resolved, That in order to perfect an organization for the purpose of giving practical effect to this determination, the citizens here assembled shall proceed to nominate from each ward a gentleman in whose integrity they can impose implicit confidence—such thirteen gentlemen to constitute a General Committee, to whom shall be submitted any and all plans of organization with full power to consult such legal advice as may be necessary, and with the extended power of perfecting such organization and forming a Citizens' Mutual Coal-Mining, Purchasing and Sale Company by the election of the proper officers, fully qualified according to law, and open stock-books for cash subscriptions, provided that the complete form of organization, with the by-laws and regulations adopted for their government, shall be submitted to a public meeting of citizens, and also be published in the several papers of the city before such stock-books are opened for cash subscriptions.

Resolved, further, That such Committee be allowed until Monday next to agree upon, and, if possible, perfect a plan of organization; and, if unable to agree upon such a plan of organization, the Chairman shall announce a meeting at this place as early as possible to hear the report of the Committee, and to take such action as may be deemed advisable; provided, however, that should a further plan be agreed upon without being perfected, no such meeting shall be called, until such time as the plan shall be perfected.

Resolutions rendering the weighing of each load of coal obligatory under penalties, were adopted and the meeting adjourned.

The Anti-Rent Shooting Case—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

From the Albany Express, Aug. 12.

The Coroner's inquest in the Griggs case was brought to a close at Sandlake on Wednesday. Several witnesses were examined at great length, but no important facts pertinent to the killing of GRIGGS, that have not already been published, were elicited. One or two of the parties implicated in the fracas were called, but acting upon the suggestions of their counsel, they declined to answer any questions. The evidence was concluded about 5 o'clock, and a verdict rendered as follows:

"We find that the said WILLARD GRIGGS came to his death at his residence, in the village of Sandlake, in the County of Rensselear, on the 2d day of August, 1869, from the result of wounds and blows inflicted on his person on the 26th day of July, 1869, upon the premises of WM. WHITBECK, in the town of East Greenbush, in the county aforesaid, by WM. WHITBECK, JOHN B. WHITBECK and BENJAMIN WHITBECK, in resisting an attempt made by said GRIGGS, a Deputy Sheriff of Rensselaer County, to execute a legal process against said WM. WHITBECK."

After the verdict had been found, the jury ordered that it should be retained until it should be ascertained, by a medical examination, whether WM. WHITBECK was in a condition to be removed to the county jail. Yesterday morning Coroner HURLEY sent Drs. BURTON and MCLEAN to Greenbush to examine Mr. WHITBECK. On their return they reported that he was in a condition that would admit of his removal, and Coroner HURLEY at once issued a warrant and placed it in the hands of Constable GREGORY, of Greenbush, who will take Mr. WHITBECK to Troy and lodge him in jail. The WHITBECK boys have been in jail since their arrest.

THE RAILROAD WAR.

More Injunctions on Other Roads to be Issued at Once.

The Erie Managers After the Rensselaer and Saratoga Line.

Latest Developments in the Susquehanna Fight.

A Detailed Account of the Progress of Hostilities.

The Coal Monopolists Concerned in the Matter.

A rumor prevailed yesterday in certain circles that the railroad war would be continued this morning by the appointment of a receiver, in the interests of the New-York and Erie Railroad combination, for the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad. This road, with the lines perpetually leased to it, embracing among others the Rutland and Whitehall Railroad (mostly laid in Vermont) and the Albany and Vermont Railroad, runs from Albany to Whitehall, thence, of course, connecting by steamers with the rich Lake Champlain country. The purpose of the Erie managers is understood to be to get possession of a line by which to convey the products of their coal mines to this extensive market. The rumor runs that Judge BARNARD will, to-day, appoint a receiver for the road named above.

The Case in the Courts—Proceedings Before Judge Peckham at Albany—Argument to be Heard on the 30th—Business Resumed on the Road.

ALBANY, Friday, Aug. 13.

The order granted by Judge PECKHAM on what is known as the omnibus complaint, made by the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company and WM. H. RICE, ordered the defendants to show cause on the morning of the 13th day of August, (to-day,) at 10 o'clock, why the injunction should not be continued. The respective parties appeared by counsel before Judge PECKHAM accordingly this morning.

Mr. FIELD, of the counsel for the Erie litigants, applied for a postponement of the argument, stating that the more remote the day of adjournment, the more acceptable the postponement would be to him.

Mr. HAND, of counsel for the Susquehanna interest, assented to the motion for a postponement, and the 30th of August was agreed upon as the day to which the case should be adjourned.

Mr. PORTER, also of counsel for the Susquehanna interest, presented a copy of an order which he desired the Court to make.

Mr. FIELD objected to any order being entered in the case.

Judge PECKHAM stated that the proposed order was in the usual form in such cases, and he could see no objection to its being granted.

Mr. FIELD excepted to the jurisdiction and power of the Court.

Judge PECKHAM thereupon granted the order. It fixes the day for hearing the argument as agreed upon, on the 30th of August, and continues the injunction and stay proceedings, under the order of Judge BARNARD appointing FISK and COURTER receivers, until that time.

On motion of Mr. FIELD, a clause was included stating that Messrs. PARKER and FIELD appeared and objected to granting the order.

Mr. HAND also made a motion to set aside an order of Judge BARNARD, requiring parties to show cause at the Special Term of the Supreme Court in this district, why the order appointing Mr. PRUYN receiver should not be vacated.

On this motion, Mr. PARKER submitted an affidavit made by Mr. COURTER, to the effect that Treasurer PHELPS refused on the 5th inst. to permit the Finance Committee of the Board of Directors to examine the books of the Company; also that on the 12th a demand had been made upon a Mr. WILSON, who was in charge of the Susquehanna offices, for an opportunity to examine the books, who stated that the keys of the safe were in possession of Mr. PHELPS, who was absent from the city.

Mr. HAND objected to the receipt of affidavits, and stated that if they were to be received, they would decide to submit rebutting or explanatory evidence. He further stated that at the hearing in New-York yesterday in a similar matter Judge BARNARD had ruled similar evidence inadmissible.

Judge PECKHAM decided that the affidavits could not be received, and Messrs. PARKER and FIELD excepted.

Judge PECKHAM then granted an order setting aside so much of Judge BARNARD'S order as conflicted with one issued by him, leaving in force the remainder, which relates to the hearing of the cause on its merits.

The proceedings before the referee were resumed this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sheriff PARR returned on the boat this morning with the peremptory non-bailable writs of attachments.

While counsel were discussing the forms of proceeding before Judge PECKHAM this morning, Mr. ALLEN served an order to postpone, and said he inferred it was the purpose of the opposing counsel to get his clients to New-York and then dispose of the question.

Mr. FIELD said that if the counsel would agree that the attached persons would put in an appearance on some day to be agreed upon, he would direct the Sheriff not to serve the writs.

Mr. ALLEN said he would take it into consideration, but that it would be necessary to consult his associate counsel and clients before entering into a stipulation.

Agent BANKS is in charge of the road, with General MCQUADE as sole Superintendent. Business has assumed its accustomed routine. Mr. BANKS has designated Treasurer PHELPS as his deputy.

The proceedings to-day before Surrogate LAWTON, in the matter of the disputed receivership of the Susquehanna Railroad, were limited to the cross-examination of one or two witnesses, when an adjournment till next Wednesday was had.

The Sheriff is unable to find Messrs. PRUYN, RAMSEY and VAN VALKENBURG, for whom he has writs of attachment non-bailable, issued by Judge BARNARD, of New-York.

The History of the War—Singular Origin of the Difficulty—The Mode of Procedure—The War Opened by Erie—The Different Suits—The Fighting—The Victors—Present State of Affairs.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BINGHAMTON, Friday, Aug. 13, 1869.

Having already given you such brief telegrams as the necessities of the situation in the Susquehanna Railroad War seemed to require, I now propose to give you a more precise and detailed account of the progress of hostilities between the "Erie" and "Albany" men, as the two factions have been styled in this region. I also propose to afford your readers some proper idea of the origin of the trouble by showing the extraordinary combination of interests which finally ended by the temporary blockade of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad. Judging so I shall have to go back to the time when the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad was being built, for it was at that early stage that the present difficulty really took its origin. When the road was fairly under way, the Delaware and Hudson Canal and Coal Company advanced to the railroad directors the handsome sum of $500,000, with the understanding that the railroad should connect with their canal at some point near Harpersville or Port Crane. This half million of dollars was to bear interest, and be eventually absorbed in paying coal freight, at the rate of two cents per mile per ton, the money being secured to the Canal Company by the issue of second mortgage bonds on the road. From that time forward the Delaware and Hudson Canal and Coal Company have always endeavored to dictate to the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, which action has invariably been resisted by Mr. JOSEPH H. RAMSEY, the projector and President of the road. This antagonism gathered strength from day to day until it finally entered the Board of Directors of the railroad, the spark of discord being persistently fanned by those anxious to gain possession of the road for their own interests.

This was not the only trouble encountered by the railroad. When the charter for the road was granted by the State Legislature, the twenty-two towns along the proposed route came forward and subscribed for from $50,000 to $75,000 worth of stock each, issuing county bonds to cover the amount. These bonds were at once accepted by the Company, and immediately sold in open market for cash. Since then nearly all of these towns who aided the railroad enterprise in order that their remote region might be placed in rapid communication with the outside world, have had animated disputes with the directors of the road in relation to the matter of interest. The Company claimed interest on the bonds from the date of the act authorising the establishment of the road, while the authorities of each town insisted that interest was not due before the date on which the bonds were issued, the disputed interest being paid in each case under protest. The railroad people also rendered their resident friends along the route somewhat lukewarm, by the coquetish treatment the latter received when the directors began canvassing for their suffrages in anticipation of the forthcoming election. The Board being divided on one or two questions of domestic polity, to be hereafter explained, sought by every means in their power to gain an advantage over each other, by securing such of the stock held by the Commissioners of each town or county as would give them the balance of power whenever a test vote occurred. The Ramsey interest, it is charged by those who seem to know the premises thoroughly, did not proceed to buy up stock as their opponents did, but contented themselves with purchasing votes from Commissioners or holders of stock. The Courter party tried the same game in the beginning, but soon perceiving the transient character of such negotiations, boldly took the initiative and bid in the majority of such stock as offered. Those towns which did not offer their stock when it sold readily under election pressure at 100, are now unable to sell, except at a great sacrifice, a result that has made much bitter remark, and resulted in great damage to the Ramsey interest of the road.

All through these local proceedings, the hands of the coal monopolists can be clearly traced, and it is an interesting study to see how many remote and far-reaching interests have combined to make the discord now existing. Any one who will take the trouble to carefully examine the map of the State of Pennsylvania cannot help seeing that the great coal region in the neighborhood of Scranton, Carbondale, Honesdale and Wilkesbarre is now in direct railroad and canal communication with the Erie Road, over a portion of which railway the great bulk of coal designed for the West is shipped. This coal region has been for some time in the possession of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal Company, and the Delaware and Hudson Canal and Coal Company. These two rival companies have constantly sought to tap each other's route of supply, with variable success until recently, when a new element entered into the quarrel.

The Delaware and Hudson Coal Company now ship their coal to Albany, where their principal office is located. To do this the coal is taken from the Company's mines near Carbondale, and thence shipped to Rondout by canal in one direction; and from the beds near Hawley village to the mouth of the Lackawaxen River in another, the latter distance being sixteen miles. The coal by the Lackawaxen route is intended to fill the immense demand in the West and Northwest. From Lackawaxen the coal is shipped in cars over the Erie Railway *via* Susquehanna and Great Bend as far as Binghamton, where it is switched on to the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, over which route it reaches the principal depot of the Company at Albany. From thence the coal is distributed along the line of the Central Railroad.

The great objection to this railroad route is the distance and the immense grade found between Binghamton and the tunnel, at what used to be called the Ohio Summit. This grade rises at the rate of sixty-nine feet and seventh-tenths per mile, necessitating the use of an extra locomotive in transporting heavy coal trains over that section. The distance per rail and canal from the coal mines of the Delaware and Hudson Company is about 160 miles.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal Company have always had a sharp eye toward the great field of the West for the disposal of their coal. To this end the Company quietly secured by noiseless purchase a controlling interest in the affairs of the Syracuse and Binghamton Railway, and also in the railroad running between Syracuse and Oswego. As soon as the necessary control of these two roads had been secured, the Coal Company secured from the Erie Railway Company the right of sending their coal cars passing over their own road from Scranton to Great Bend, over the Erie Road from Great Bend to Binghampton, by which means the coal was shipped without breaking bulk direct from Scranton to Syracuse and Oswego. At Syracuse the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company tapped the Western route of the Delaware and Hudson Company, and also secured a shorter route to Lake Ontario. This so annoyed the Hudson Company that they retorted by making an arrangement with the Erie to sell their coal along that route. The Lackawanna Company carried the war into Africa by securing the privilege of transporting coal from their mines over the Susquehanna Railroad to Albany, where they sold at the home depot of their rivals.

This difficulty led to a new enterprise, and was the immediate means of bringing on the recent blockade of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad. The Erie Railway Company recently purchased, though it is not generally known, an extensive field of coal beds near Honesdale, and is now building, or about to build, a short road from Carbondale to Susquehanna. By this means the Erie Road hopes to secure coal without cost, the Company will be able to sell a sufficient surplus to cover the expense of production. Finding a powerful competition in its immediate vicinity, the Delaware and Hudson Company at once saw the advantage an alliance would prove to both parties, and took steps accordingly.

Several of the directors of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad also held stock in the Delaware and Hudson Coal Company, so that the latter Company found no great difficulty in purchasing a sufficient amount of stock to give them a control of the Board in the event of a new election. A coalition was at the same time formed with the Erie Company, who also dabbled in the Susquehanna Railroad stock, the result being that the Ramsey interest suddenly found the majority of the stock slipping out of their hands. In this emergency RAMSEY adopted the arbitrary measure of refusing, first, to transfer the stock sold, and second, in issuing 3,000 new shares. Before I go into the progress of the litigation which ensued, it will be necessary in unraveling this tangled narrative to allude to the object held in view by the Hudson Coal Company and the Erie Company, while endeavoring to gain control of the available stock. It is simply to defeat the Ramsey men at the forthcoming election next month, as without such defeat and radical change in the Board of Directors it will be almost impossible to secure their end, namely, the opening of two entirely new railroads from Susquehanna to Harpersville for the use of each company. This new route will be twenty miles long, and not only shorten the distance fully twenty-five miles, but it also avoids the Summit Tunnel grade altogether. The Hudson Coal Company will gain by this route still more than the Erie Railroad; for its present route by canal and rail from their home depot at Hawley, to Harpersville, as already described, is about one hundred and sixty miles. Their new route will be less than sixty miles, a great desideratum in these days of brisk competition. The Ramsey men, on the Susquehanna Railroad, oppose this scheme on the ground that it will eventually injure the road by the absorption of the stock into foreign hands, whose interests with it are not as close as they should be for the future welfare of the road. This bitter opposition on the part of the Ramsey faction has also another phase, and consists in the ardent wish of Mr. RAMSEY himself to remain at the head of affairs, he having always had considerable ambition in the way of railway management. The fact that his opponents allege that he has been unsuccessful as regards the Susquehanna Road not needing much consideration at present.

There can be no doubt, viewing the situation as it stands, that the Ramsey men are either acting for or governed in a measure by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal Company, who, of course, desire nothing better than to cripple their antagonists in the trade. That the Erie people take this view of the question is apparent by the fact that they have withdrawn the privilege accorded to the Lackawanna Company for the transportation of coal over the Erie Road from Great Bend to Binghamton. This part of the quarrel has been lost sight of in the presence of the more important and exciting Susquehanna war, though it in reality forms a component part in the great struggle now in progress between the several companies. The Lackawanna Company have already sought to supply the break in their railroad connection with the West by starting a new road of their own from Great Bend to Binghamton, intending it as an extension of their road from Scranton. This road will be ready for work by the time snow falls, and the Company entirely independent of outside interference.

This is a plain statement of the various antagonistic elements that combined have created so much trouble and excitement in this region, besides the temporary stoppage of a very convenient and important outlet for the travel and traffic to and from the East, and I have endeavored to present the facts coming into my hands in a straightforward manner, stripping them of all the bitterness with which they were clothed when given to your correspondent. I may say here that my information was only obtained by extended travel through the scene of hostilities by saddle and carriage, and that the residents of this mountainous region would drive a Gradgrind wild, so reticent were they when first questioned.

I will now take up the course of active hostilities recently inaugurated by the contending parties, and thus afford the reader a correct idea of the mode of procedure and the present state of affairs.

As I have already said, the struggle is in reality for the control of the election for directors of the Albany and Susquehanna Road, to be held on the 7th of September. The "Erie" men, having succeeded in buying up a majority of the actual and available stock, believed themselves secure. The "Albany" men tried, it is claimed, to override the "Erie" men in their control of stock by issuing three thousand additional shares and selling the same for twenty-five cents on the dollar instead of at par as the law requires. The "Erie" men failed to get any of this stock, so far as I can learn, it having been allowed to drift into the hands of RAMSEY and his friends. The "Erie" party brought a suit against the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company in the name of JOSEPH BUSH, one of the stockholders in their interest, in order to prevent the use of the 3,000 shares alluded to. The petition of Mr. BUSH demanded that this extra stock be declared unauthorized and void; that it be set aside and canceled; that all holders of such stock be restrained by injunction from voting at the forthcoming election, and that the directors, agents and inspectors of election be restrained from receiving any vote on any share of said stock. The plaintiff also demanded the appointment of a receiver, and Judge BARNARD, of New-York, granted the necessary orders. The "Albany" people brought out a second suit in the name of the town of Oneonta against the Railroad Company, DAVID WILBUR and the Commissioners of the town, to forbid the transfer of 700 shares of the stock of the Company, owned by the town, when an injunction was obtained from Judge J. M. PARKER, of Owego. The "Erie" men had this dissolved. Two more suits were then commenced by "Erie," one being in the name of DAVID WILBUR against the Company, JOSEPH H. RAMSEY its President, and W. L. M. PHILLIPS its Treasurer. The complaint alleged that the plaintiff had bought 700 shares of stock of the town of Oneonta, and 650 shares of the town of Worcester, which said stock had been duly delivered to the plaintiff, but which the Treasurer had refused to transfer. An injunction was asked for to compel this transfer, and the other suit was for an injunction forbidding RAMSEY to act as President; both of which were granted and served. "Albany" entered another suit in the name of the Company against DAVID WILBUR and other directors, and Mr. PHELPS, the Treasurer. In this it was alleged that the defendants had conspired to place the road in the hands of the Jay Gould party. Mr. PHELPS was in the Ramsey interest, but was made a defendant for fear that he would obey the orders of the other defendants. The result was that an injunction was granted restraining these defendants from acting in their official capacity. Matters were thus at a dead lock, and the opposing injunctions rendered the Susquehanna Road without any governing power. At this time the Board of Directors were equally divided between the two interests, as follows:

Erie—Messrs. Jonathan R. Herrick, of Albany, Vice-President; Jacob Leonard, of Albany; Jeremiah J. Austin, of Cobleskill; Charles Courter, of Cobleskill; Azro Chase, of Chaseville; David Wilbur, of Milford, and Samuel North, of Unadilla.

Albany—Messrs. Joseph H. Ramsey, of Albany, President; Wm. A. Rice, of Albany; John Westover, of Richmondville; John Cook, of Worcester; Ira E. Sherman, of Sidney Plains, and Alonzo Everts, of Binghamton.

As soon as the road was left to manage itself, "Erie" stepped in with suit number six, in the name of AZRO CHASE, a stockholder, against the Company, its President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Directors and Superintendent. This complaint alleged that the affairs of the Company were all tied up by these injunctions, so that no one could operate the road, sign checks or do any business whatever; that the property was thus impaired in value, and the stock rendered worthless. This suit resulted in CHAS. COURTER and JAMES FISK, Jr., being appointed receivers of all the property of the Company, with power to run the road.

This order was given on Friday, and the "Albany" people obtained a receiver in the same manner on the following day, by a suit in the name of J. W. VAN VALKENBURG, the Superintendent, a proceeding alleged by "Erie" to be contrary to law, as they claim that there is no power under the statute to bring suit in the name of the Superintendent. The "Albany" receiver was ROBERT H. PRUYN.

At 8 o'clock on Saturday morning Mr. FISK took possession of the office and property of the Company, and was ejected by the Superintendent, though he obtained peaceable possession by 9 o'clock, when Mr. PRUYN presented his order of appointment and demanded possession. A row occurred, without much decided result. "Erie" then commenced the seventh suit in this remarkable series, by which means an injunction was obtained against PRUYN, the Albany Police and all the railroad employes, forbidding them to interfere with FISK. Writs of assistance were also issued to all the Sheriffs along the line of the road, commanding them to enforce the order of the Court, and to assist FISK in the discharge of his duties. The "Albany" people followed the steps of their antagonists.

On Monday morning the actual hostilities commenced in good earnest. "Erie" took possession of the Binghamton terminus, FISK having a force of full five hundred men at his back. At the same time "Albany" took the other end of the road and sent a large detachment of the employes of the Company toward Harpersville. The "Erie" men were sent over the road in cars taken from the Erie Road, the force being under command of L. D. RUCKER, General Superintendent of the Erie Railway, and H. D. V. PRATT, Division Superintendent, and were amply provisioned. All of the Susquehanna employes at Binghamton were then deposed and rendered idle. A sharp skirmish then occurred near Afton between the two parties, the "Albany" men acting in a very violent manner, as some of the residents in the vicinity were loud in testifying. Nobody seems to have been seriously hurt, however, the principal damage being to a small trestle bridge that was only to-day fully repaired. As the "Erie" men retreated to the tunnel one or two culverts were destroyed, no doubt by the "Albany" party. "Erie" retorted by tearing up a few rails and upsetting a car in the tunnel. Tuesday another battle took place in the tunnel, "Erie" proving the victors. Sheriff BROWN, of Broome County, called out the Forty-fourth Regiment, under command of Colonel ROBIE, the sound of their drums at once causing a cessation of hostilities, so that the military had no occasion to use the fourteen rounds of ball cartridge they had been supplied with. Wednesday and Thursday proved peaceable and quiet, the opposing forces mainly suffering from the pangs of hunger instead of wounds. Had not the Governor interfered when he did, the "Erie" men would have had the best of the struggle, as their base of supplies was so much nearer than that of their opponents. The decided action of the Governor in seizing the road as a military necessity, and placing it in the hands of one of his staff as Superintendent for the State, gave satisfaction to both of the bodies of belligerents, whatever may have been the wishes or hopes of the real movers in the scheme of operations.

As regards the ultimate result of the contest, I think I am safe in saying that "Erie" will win the day. The Ramsey faction is unpopular in the section of the country governed by the interests of Erie Railway and the Delaware and Hudson Canal and Coal Company, in consequence of their opposition to the proposed line of railroad through Osborne Hollow. The people of Harpersville and the neighboring towns are in favor of the new coal routes, as they will increase their local importance and wealth, and as these residents claim that RAMSEY has failed to run the Susquehanna Road economically, he having refused to concur in a proposed saving of $22,000 per year, the "Erie" portion of the Board will doubtless succeed in electing a new President—Mr. HERRICK probably—next month, after which event the new enterprise will go on uninterrupted.

G. F. W.

CONFLICT OF JURISDICTION.

Latest Phase of the Habeas Corpus Case of Major Pratt—Collision Between Judge McCunn and Marshal Barlow—Serious Attitude of the Federal Authorities—The Marshal Protected by United States Troops.

The case of JOHN H. PRATT, the ex-Confederate Major and alleged fugitive Texas murderer, assumed a new and dangerous phase yesterday, threatening to terminate in a military collision between the State and Federal authorities. The trouble originated in the action of Judge MCCUNN, of the Superior Court, in granting an order for the discharge of PRATT, on a writ of *habeas corpus*. Previous to the time the judicial decision was rendered, United States Marshal BARLOW appeared before Judge MCCUNN, and represented that he held the prisoner in custody to await an examination by United States Commissioner OSBORN, who had issued the warrant for the arrest. District-Attorney EDWARDS PIERREPONT, who was present, contended that the Government had good legal jurisdiction over PRATT'S case, but was opposed by General ROGER A. PRYOR, counsel for the prisoner, together with General JOHN COCHRANE, associate counsel, both of whom claimed that the crime of treason alleged against PRATT had not been established in such a manner as to justify the arrest and imprisonment. They also said that the charge of murder of which PRATT was accused, required to be substantiated by the State officers of Texas before he could be seized for the offence. District-Attorney PIERREPONT replied by stating that the Government proceedings had been instituted solely for the purpose of ascertaining the guilt or innocence of the prisoner on the complaint preferred against him. Subsequently Judge MCCUNN told the Marshal to retain the prisoner in his care until such time as he should demand him. During the same day PRATT was taken to Fort Schuyler, where he now remains in confinement. Hearing of this action, Judge MCCUNN immediately called on the Marshal to bring the alleged murderer before him forthwith.

APPEAL TO ARMS.

This order the Marshal prepared to resist, and, fearing that his refusal to comply with it would jeopardize his personal safety, he proceeded at once to telegraph to Washington for instructions. An answer was forwarded from the War Department authorizing him to call on the United States troops in this vicinity for protection. In accordance with this order, three armed companies of regulars, belonging to the First Artillery, assembled in the Federal building, in Chambers-street, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, properly equipped and prepared for duty. They were commanded by Captain SHAW, and numbered about 150 men. The soldiers came from Fort Hamilton, in the harbor, and carried three days' rations in their knapsacks, besides being provided with canteens, blankets, and other outfit. On their arrival, the troops were separated into squads, which were distributed among the various vacant rooms in the building, converting the latter into a sort of armory. Later in the day the building was opened for public business, and large crowds of people gathered around it to find out the cause of the hostile preparations. Marshal BARLOW was discovered with a guard of regulars surrounding his private office, some of whom stood sentry at the doors, while others kept near the Marshal's person.

SPECULATION AMONG THE SPECTATORS.

The presence of the military gave rise to numerous and exciting conjectures among the persons assembled in the building. It was conjectured that a lively strife was imminent between the Federal troops and the National Guard, and that Marshal BARLOW would call on General MCDOWELL for aid. Some said that a force of fifty Deputy Sheriffs was congregated in the building and about the corridor, waiting for a favorable opportunity to seize BARLOW on a writ issued against him by Judge MCCUNN. Every stranger was regarded with suspicion by the regular occupants of the building, who mistook many innocent persons for City officials. A sensation was momentarily expected, but the day wore on and no invasion of the enemy occurred, much to the disgust of many who manifested a keen desire for a conflict.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN JUDGE M'CUNN AND DISTRICT-ATTORNEY PIERREPONT.

Shortly after 12 o'clock Judge MCCUNN made his appearance in the building, and made inquiries for District-Attorney PIERREPONT. He was admitted to the private room of the latter gentleman, and remained with him for a considerable length of time. It subsequently transpired that the interview was in regard to the disposition of PRATT'S case. The District-Attorney promised that the prisoner should be produced on Monday next, but did not state that he would be discharged from custody at that time.

INSTRUCTIONS FROM PRESIDENT GRANT.

An autograph letter was received from President GRANT by Marshal BARLOW yesterday morning concerning the case of PRATT. The President ordered his representative to use all legal means in his power to keep PRATT in his custody. He also instructed him to protect himself at all hazards. President GRANT is said to have been made acquainted with the circumstances connected with PRATT'S crime at the time he was General of the army. They were furnished to him by General REYNOLDS, commanding in Texas, who was suspended from his position by President JOHNSON partially on account of his vigorous prosecution of the unreconstructed citizens of Jefferson, Texas, for the riot and murder in which PRATT was implicated. General REYNOLDS was sustained in his conduct by General GRANT, who reinstated him in his position.

THE SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES QUIET.

Considerable interest centered in the Sheriff's Office in the City Hall, in view of the writ which Judge MCCUNN was reported to have issued against BARLOW. The Deputy Sheriffs seemed to be very indifferent about the matter, however. It was ascertained that the writ had reached the office, and that there was consequently no occasion for interference. Mr. JOEL STEVENS, Under Sheriff, was in charge in the absence of Sheriff O'BRIEN. It was understood that he intended to serve the writ himself if any was issued, and that he designed calling on Governor HOFFMAN for military assistance in case he encountered any resistance.

Although there was a prevailing feeling around the Superior Court early in the day, that some energetic measures would be adopted by Judge MCCUNN in the assertion of his jurisdiction, yet the day passed without anything being transacted except interviews and discussions between the District-Attorney and Marshal of the United States and the Judge, together with the circulation of innumerable rumors. The result in the end was that the matter stands over until Monday, when it is understood the United States authorities will produce the prisoner. During the day Judge MCCUNN received several letters complimenting him on the position he had assumed in the case.

At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon Marshal BARLOW made a strategic retreat through the rear entrance of the Federal building in order to escape observation. He passed through Reade-street and thence to the Staten Island Ferry without meeting with any molestation.

THE LATEST THING IN BONDS.

A Singular Case of Fraud That is No Fraud—A Safe and Profitable Business Interrupted—Detectives End a Case and Have no Case.

J. WILLIAM LAIDLOW, a resident of Williamsburg, N. Y., LAWRENCE A. BROWN, of No. 174 Spring-street, both claiming to be brokers, and GABRIEL GERNSHYME, of No. 140 South Fifth-street, Williamsburg, who is nothing in particular, gained sudden notoriety last evening by falling into the clutches of Detectives EUSTICE, TULLY and TILLEY, of the Central Police Office.

For a long time past the detective circles have been aware that stupendous frauds were being constantly perpetrated in this City, in which all the parties to the transaction were equally beyond the pale of the law. Rascals were being constantly gorged by the greed of men supposed to be honest, and the Police were powerless to interfere because these honest men invariably refused to appear as prosecutors. The plan by which this villainy was constantly achieved was simply the adaptation of a very old species of roguery to a new end. A party of men, three generally being the number, caused a whisper to float through certain speculative circles that they had on hand and for sale a large quantity of stolen bonds which could be purchased cheap for cash. Very soon some one in his haste to be rich nibbled eagerly at the tempting bait, and the parties would be brought together and the negotiation concluded. The sellers always had a package of bonds nicely done up, and the top one temptingly displayed, and at the moment they handed this over and received the money, an alarm would be given that the Police were at hand, and the parties separated with precipitate haste. The purchaser, however, always fled with a light heart, for he had done a very neat thing in getting bonds twenty to fifty per cent. below their value, and always hastened to some safe covert to examine his treasure more at leisure. But when he did so his face always underwent a sudden and terrible elongation—there was never any bond but the top one, for all beneath it was nothing more than very ordinary white paper, neatly folded but utterly blank. Then he would realize that he had been grievously swindled, but he had been trying to buy stolen property, and so could not afford to seek redress. But somehow the story of his misfortune leaked out, and thus it happened that the Police came to know, indirectly, of many cases of this kind, and as thousands of dollars were bagged in each case it was evident that the swindlers were doing a business as extensive and profitable as it was safe.

But General BUTTERFIELD, United States Treasurer, getting knowledge of these transactions, asked Mr. SAMPSON, the special detective attached to his office, to do something to divert all this money from these illegitimate channels. That gentleman, casting about for the means, asked for help from Superintendent KENNEDY, and EUSTACE TULLY and TILLEY were sent as reinforcement. A gentleman was found to whom the swindlers had offered to sell $126,000 in stolen bonds for $106,000, and he consented to consummate the negotiation under the direction of the officers. He was provided with the required amount in "queer," as counterfeit money is called, to guard against the possible accident of the swindlers escaping after they received the funds, and closely watched by the detectives, proceeded to rob a house at the corner of Third and Hudson streets, Hoboken, N. J., to keep an engagement with the sellers, accompanied by a German he had engaged to assist him. On the first day the other side professed to be unable to proceed because the man had not arrived with the bonds, but on yesterday the three persons—LAIDLOW, BROWN and GERNSHYME—were together in a retired room with the package prepared according to precedent. The affair was speedily brought to the usual conclusion, the money and bonds changed hands, the Police alarm was given, the purchasers hurriedly left the house, but at this point there was a radical deviation from established usage, and the officers hastily entering at the same moment, seized upon the three sellers just as they had begun an examination of the money, and were beginning to realize that they had for once been swindled themselves. Under the impression that the purchasers were already arrested they made no objection to going to New-York, and they were at once taken to the Central Police Office, where they were locked up. The package in this case as in all others, contained only one genuine bond, which was a $1,000 5-20 of 1862. The balance of the package was worth considerably less than the counterfeit money they had received for it.

The arrest being made and the swindle exposed, the Police have discovered that their prisoners have in this particular committed no crime of which the law can take cognizance. The Police claim that LAIDLOW is recognized as an adroit operator in whisky, and it is alleged that by his transactions several parties who had whisky in bond for payment of internal revenue tax have suffered in heavy amounts. The proofs of these matters, however, have not yet been adduced, and as the complainants have not appeared, the singular capacity of LAIDLOW for appropriating other people's money rests upon no better foundation than the gossip of detectives.

Republican Assembly District Associations—The Eighth and Twentieth Assembly Districts Come out for the New Central Committee.

The Twentieth District Union Republican Association met last evening at their headquarters, No. 932 Third-avenue, Mr. CHAS. WATERHOUSE, President, in the chair. The Chairman of the Committee on Membership reported that since the last meeting of the Association they had enrolled upward of 150 names, and that a large number of proposals for membership had been received. The Chairman gave a detailed report of the proceedings of the Central Committee, and stated that he had requested Judge VAN VOORST to act as one of the delegates from their Association to the Central Committee. The Judge had informed him that he would be unable to act as a delegate, but had authorized him to express to the meeting his hearty sympathy with the new organization, and had promised to use all his influence in its support. The reports of the Committees on Patronage and By-laws were presented and approved, after which the meeting adjourned.

A largely-attended meeting of the Eighth Assembly District was held last evening at Runk's Hotel, Grand-street, under the presidency of Mr. JOHN J. O'BRIEN. After the routine business of the Association had been transacted, a series of resolutions in favor of the new Union Republican Central Committee lately organized at the Everett Rooms, in Sixth-avenue, were passed, and the delegates elected at the last primary elections were directed to coöperate with that Committee, and to do all in their power to advance its interests.

Death of James Ferris, Esq.—The Old Ferris Mansion at Throg's Neck.

JAMES FERRIS, Esq., (brother of Hon CLAIBORNE FERRIS,) who represented the "Bloody Sixth Ward" of New-York in the Board of Aldermen from 1832 to 1838, died at his residence on the old family estate, Throg's Neck, in the town of Westchester, yesterday morning, aged 74 years. During the abolition riots in 1836 Mr. FERRIS advocated the freedom of speech and protection of the Abolitionists while holding their meetings in the old church at the corner of Varick and Laight streets. He was therefore suspected of sympathising with them and marked accordingly. One day while out in the streets attired in a new suit of black clothes, he was attacked and completely stripped by the rioters.

The deceased was the sixth JAMES FERRIS of the family in a direct line who has occupied the estate by virtue of a patent granted by the King of Great Britain. The father and grandfather of deceased were both taken prisoners by the British during the revolutionary war, and confined on the board the old prison ship, and subsequently transferred to the old sugar-house in Liberty-street. The latter, through the intercession of COMFORT SANDS, was released from prison, but died a few days afterward. During the Revolutionary war, Lord HOWARD, in command of the British forces, occupied the old homestead of the Ferris family as his headquarters.

Custom-House Frauds—Arrest of Frank Webb.

Yesterday afternoon Commissioner SHIELDS issued a warrant for the arrest of FRANK WEBB, on a charge of being engaged in the frauds alleged against certain Custom-house weighmasters. Deputy Marshal CROWLEY succeeded in taking WEBB at the corner of Eighth-avenue and Fifty-first-street, about 9 o'clock last evening.

On his way to the Twenty-second Ward Station-house the prisoner was suddenly taken with an epileptic fit, and he was subsequently conveyed in a carriage to Ludlow-street Jail, where he was locked up. It is alleged that WEBB served as foreman under General EGAN, and was concerned in the frauds alleged against the latter person.

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MARRIED.

ROWE—BARBOUR.—On Thursday, Aug. 5, at the residence of James W. Culver, Esq., New-York, by Rev. James D. Wilson, Mr. JOHN ROWE, of New-York City, to Miss MILLIE BARBOUR, of Saratoga, N. Y.

DIED.

BOARD.—On Wednesday, Aug. 11, HELEN, daughter of the late James D. Board, Esq.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 155 Franklin st., on Saturday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

DINSMORE.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 13, SAMUEL, aged 2 years and 10 months, youngest child of Samuel P. and Harriet N. Dinsmore.

FERRIS.—On Friday, Aug. 13, JAMES FERRIS, in the 74th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, Throg's Neck, Westchester County, on Monday next, Aug. 16, at 12 o'clock noon.

FULLER.—At Oaklawn, Newport, R. I., on Wednesday, Aug. 11, DUDLEY B., son of Horace W. and Mary S. Fuller, aged 1 year.

LORD.—On Thursday, at Long Branch, GEORGE DE FOREST, only son of Edward C. and Emily M. Lord, aged 11 months.

Funeral service will take place at No. 34 West 17th-st., on Saturday morning, at 10½ o'clock.

GWYNNE.—On Monday, Aug. 9, at Bloomingdale, N. Y., MARY J. GWYNNE, second daughter of the late George Gwynne, Esq., of Londonderry, Ireland.

☞ Beunos Ayres, London and Londonderry papers please copy.

GINNA.—At Stony Point, N. Y., on Thursday, Aug. 12, JESSE STURGES, infant son of Stephen H. and Elizabeth C. Ginna.

HAVILAND.—On Thursday, Aug. 12, CHARA L. HAVILAND.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 429 West 30th-st., to-day, (Saturday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

HENRY.—On Friday, Aug. 13, ELIZABETH BEEKMAN, widow of James Henry, and daughter of the late Theophilus Beekman, aged 85 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from St. Clement's Church, Amity-st., on Sunday, 15th inst., at 2 P. M. Her remains will be deposited in the family vault of St. Mark's Church, in this City.

LOSEY.—On Friday, Aug. 13, ABRAM, infant son of Abram and Huldah C. Losey, aged 7 months and 9 days.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, the 14th inst., from the residence of his parents, No. 232 West 31st-st., at 2½ o'clock P. M., whence the remains will be taken to Orange County for interment. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

NELSON.—On Thursday, Aug. 12, ELEANOR, wife of John H. Nelson, aged 22 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 85 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, at 8½ A. M., on Sunday, the 15th inst. Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend. The remains will be interred at Flushing, L. I.

NOBLE.—On Thursday, Aug. 12, CHARLES NOBLE, Esq., aged 43 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 15th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice, from his late residence, No. 119 South 8th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

TOMES.—On Wednesday, Aug. 11, at his residence, in Derbyshire, England, in the 89th year of his age, FRANCIS TOMES, formerly of this City.

POULTNEY.—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 10, at his residence in Monument-st., Baltimore, PHILIP, eldest son of the late Thomas Poultney.

SURFLEET.—At Hudson, N. Y., at the residence of his mother, on Sunday, Aug. 8, FRANK R. SURFLEET, in the 34th year of his age.

☞ Chicago papers please copy.

SHANNON.—Suddenly, on Friday, Aug. 13, ALFRED AUGUSTUS SHANNON, at the residence of Hon. William Radford, Yonkers.

Notice will be given of the funeral in the Sunday morning papers.

WOODCOCK.—At Ravenswood, L. I., on Wednesday, Aug. 11, WILLIAM N. WOODCOCK, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Thomas' Church, Ravenswood, on Saturday, the 14th inst. at 1 o'clock P. M. Boat leaves Peck-slip for Astoria at 11:30 A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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IRON AND STEEL.

Modern Improvements—How to Promote Them.

The recent and projected improvements in the manufacture of iron and steel are just now among the leading subjects of commercial and scientific speculation. The work of the whole century preceding the last decade was simply to substitute for, or engraft upon the old processes, a few radical and grand inventions, such as puddling, the hot-blast and the use of manganese. But the results of the last decade, though not yet fully developed or appreciated, have wrought numerous and revolutionary changes in the treatment and products of iron. By increasing the height of smelting furnaces from 50 to 100 feet, and other dimensions in proportion, the cost of producing pig-iron has been reduced from twenty to thirty per cent. By selecting and apportioning fluxes in accordance with chemical laws, the impurities in ores heretofore deemed unsuitable are removed or neutralized. The more perfect utilization of fuel by decomposing coal and burning the resulting gases perfectly, instead of burning solid fuel with unavoidable loss, and by saving the waste heat in regenerators, by SIEMENS' processes, is one of the most useful and rapidly-extending inventions ever applied in metallurgy. The most radical and well-established improvement in the treatment of iron, is the Bessemer process of converting crude pig-iron into soft steel by decarburizing and purifying it by jets of air.

In order to appreciate the offices and value of this and other new inventions, to which we shall refer, it is important to revise our old ideas and nomenclature of iron and steel. To unprofessional readers the term steel signifies a hard, brittle, highly elastic alloy of iron, granular and white in fracture, and capable of being hardened and tempered for cutting tools. And yet not one-quarter part of the steel of any name, produced and sold to-day, would answer to any such description. The hundreds of thousands of tons of Bessemer and other machinery steel annually produced more nearly resembles wrought iron in all respects except structure. It is softer and less elastic than tool steel, as ductile as wrought iron, malleable at a high heat, incapable of hardening sufficiently for tools, gray, and when very soft, almost fibrous in fracture. But when it is compared with wrought iron the differences are more remarkable than the resemblances. While wrought iron is welded up from numerous small, pasty masses of puddled (decarburized) pig iron, and is only freed from cinder by repeated welding, steel is cast from a liquid mass, which from the fact of its fluidity is homogeneous, uniform, sound and pure. The greater part of the cast steel now made is substantially cast wrought iron. If it were hard and brittle like tool steel, it would be unfit for rails, axles, machinery, and the thousand uses where it receives violent blows and strains. If it were welded and heterogeneous in its structure like wrought iron, it would—witness iron rails the world over—laminate, wear and deteriorate irregularly and rapidly under great stress. But being both ductile and homogeneous, modern "low" or "mild" or machinery steel, as made by crucibles, or by the Bessemae, the Martin, or other processes, is exceedingly durable under every variety of strain and wear, and has already wrought a revolution in the proportions and capacity of machinery.

Crucible steel making—melting wrought iron of various grades together with manganese and carbon in pots—although formerly a limited and expensive process—has been vastly cheapened and extended of late by means of the Siemens gas furnace and improved mechanical arrangements for handling large quantities of fluid metal, and especially by the purification of cheap materials. Such establishments as KRUPP'S, FIRTH'S and VICKERS' now turn out the finer crucible steel products by the thousand tons, at prices which compete with the more direct processes.

The Martin process, recently introduced here and well established abroad, employs the hearth of a Siemens furnace instead of crucibles; the materials from which the steel is made are wrought iron bars or iron and steel scrap (such as old steel rails) and a small admixture of cast iron, with the proper fluxes. In the production of tool steel especially, the use of chromium, to impart toughness and hardness, is giving very surprising results, and is already reducing the cost of the finest grades of tool steel. The wrought iron manufacture has recently, by means of the Ellershausen process, been materially improved and cheapened. This is a peculiar means of mixing iron ore and other purifying materials with fluid crude iron, to facilitate the chemical changes which take place in the subsequent process of puddling.

The use of nitrate of soda for decarbonizing and purifying crude iron is also gaining ground, and some of the processes of making malleable iron and steel direct from the ore are showing improved results.

There are three remarkable facts about all really successful inventions of this kind. First, they are never perfected at once, but they are developed by slow, costly and painful efforts. Second, they never at once supersede old processes nor embarrass invested capital and established business. Despite the Bessemer process, more puddled iron is made to-day than ever before, and the Ellershausen process has come in to reinforce puddling. Despite all short cuts in cast steel making, the crucible process is more largely practiced than ever before, and the Siemens furnace is perhaps more valuable to it than to its great rival. This fact—that the development of improvements is slow and general rather than fitful and limited—is a wise provision for which we ought to be more thankful, and which enthusiastic inventors may as well recognize. The third fact about inventions that really constitute progress in iron manufacture is, that they are almost wholly unknown to the public, because they are almost never mentioned by the Press. The consequence is more serious than would be supposed. All men are asked—city capitalists are almost daily asked—to take some venture in iron property or patents. A reasonably diffused and comprehensive knowledge of the state of the art would attract money and influence to live schemes, and what is of almost greater importance, it would largely prevent the waste of money and the popular disgrace of inventions in general due to the failure of the numerous extravagantly-puffed schemes that have no merit. The public is at the mercy of special pleaders; for instance, the *Tribune* parades, in an editorial column, the claim of an inventor that he can make iron castings "five times as strong as those made by the old processes"—a claim utterly ridiculous and outside of the possibilities of the material. But although statements of this kind would ruin the chances of an invention among experts, they will doubtless lead capitalists to risk money—and learn wisdom.

To rapidly develop the production of better and cheaper iron and steel, an end in which all men are indirectly, and most men, now-a-days, directly interested, the Press should avoid puffing novelties until something more reasonable than what we have quoted can be said for them; and it should take more pains to make known the real state and requirements of the art, and to stimulate inquiry in the direction of those improvements which, though not yet fully developed, have already revolutionized the production and application of iron and steel.

CONSOLIDATION IN NEW-JERSEY.

A Proposition to Consolidate Jersey City, Hoboken, Hudson City, Bergen, &c., into One City.

For some considerable time past the citizens of Jersey City, and a great portion of Hudson County, have had under consideration "An act to consolidate and make into one City, to be called Jersey City, the Cities of Jersey City, Hudson City, Hoboken, Bergen, the town of Union, and the townships of North Bergen, West Hoboken, Greenville, Bayonne and Weehawken, and part of the township of Kearney." When the proposition was first mooted, and before its advantages had been fully discussed, the idea was ridiculed by the majority of leading citizens in pretty well every section of the county. Since then, however, the matter has been thoroughly ventilated, and the result has been a steady increase in the number of those who favor the proposed measure, which has already been passed by the State Legislature. At the last meeting of the Board of Hudson County Freeholders, it was asserted that with but few exceptions in each city there was a large majority in favor of consolidation. The act having passed the Legislature, nothing now remains but to carry out one of the provisions, which is to the effect that the act shall be suspended and have no further force or effect if the assent of a majority of the electors of the cities cannot be obtained. It also provides that a poll shall be opened in the respective cities already referred to, on the 24th of March next. Electors favorable to the law will deposit a ballot containing the word "Charter," and those opposed "No Charter." Should a majority vote for "No Charter," then all the existing Mayors, Common Councils and township officers will retain their offices.

Should the bill pass, the city officers will consist of a Mayor, a Treasurer, a Comptroller, a Clerk of the city, three Overseers of the Poor, a Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, a School Superintendent, a Street Commissioner, two or more City Surveyors, one Assessor for each ward, a Collector of Revenue and a Recorder. The city election is to be held on the second Tuesday in April of each year. Among the many duties of the Council, one would be to establish and control a Commission of Correction, to consist of four residents, and to regulate the manner of their appointment, their term of office, salary and duties. They will also appoint a Board of Commissioners of Assessments, which will comprise at least three members, each of whom must be a resident, a freeholder of the City, and shall hold their office for a term of three years.

The act enacts that it shall not be lawful, for the term of twenty years from the passage of the act, to lay out or open any public street in Jersey City, east of Provost-street and west of Hudson-street, as above located, between Pavonia-avenue and North Fourth-street, except Meadow-street, from Pavonia-avenue to a line one hundred feet north of North-street, and North First-street from Meadow-street to Provost-street, and North-street from Pavonia-avenue to a line one hundred feet north of the north side of Pavonia-avenue.

The act also provides for really important and absolutely necessary improvements in the way of widening, lengthening and grading streets. A Board of Water Commissioners will also be appointed, consisting of four members, and they will take charge of sewers, drains and culverts, and are authorized to extend the outlets of the same to the tidewater of New-York Bay, Hackensack or Harlem Rivers, as may be deemed most expedient.

Thus it will be seen that consolidation would secure one vast city with wonderful resources for growing in wealth, commercial importance and extent. Here would be a well-drained, well-built, and well-governed city, instead of, as at present, some half dozen cities close together with half a dozen corporations, but none working in unison. Thus, although from Hudson City, to either Bergen City, Jersey City, or Hoboken, the distance is short, yet the roads leading out of each are badly graded, muddy, sometimes impassable, and always disagreeable from either mud or dust. Again, under the present condition of things horse railroad accommodation is poor, and totally inadequate to the population contained within the limits of the proposed city. All this would be remedied by consolidation, as each section would feel interested in the rest. The proposed city would have a water front on the Hudson River equal and in many respects superior to that of New-York, with eight great railroads coming to the water's edge. Already the prospect of the consummation of the act by the voice of the people has given an impetus to trade.

Jersey City is to have a theatre, several places of amusement, new public buildings; in fact, everything that would indicate the presence of and do credit to a great city of metropolitan dimensions. Hoboken, in like manner, side by side with Jersey City, is building her new churches, halls, public offices, docks, workshops and factories. Hudson City has a mammoth cathedral, a splendid Court-house and plenty of room, and local vigor to do her share in helping build up the whole. Bergen, with Lafayette and its pretty villas and handsome rows of houses embedded in green foliage, is not behind the rest.

Upon investigation as to the opinion of the people in the various cities and townships, we find that the majority are without doubt favorable to consolidation.

In Jersey City, with a population bordering on 60,000, there is a very large majority in favor of the act. There are in Jersey City fifty-eight Police officers, including four aids and one acting detective. The debt of the city is $2,537,304 41. The taxable property is valued at $52,000,000.

In Bergen the residents strongly favor consolidation. There is in that city, which includes Lafayette, a population bordering on 20,000. The Police force numbers eighteen, and the debt is small.

In Hudson City there is a population of 22,000, and a debt of $250,000, and a Police force numbering twenty-four. The leading men of Hudson City favor the measure, but the residents are somewhat inclined to oppose it, especially petty officials, who would personally lose by the change.

In Hoboken, there is a population of 30,000, with a Police force of twenty-eight, and a small debt. The people have opposed the measure, but it is thought that a great many are beginning to perceive the advantages to be derived from its becoming a law.

In Bayonne there is a population of 4,000 and no debt to speak of, and the people are favorable to the measure.

Thus it will be seen that the district has a population of 150,000, a Police force of at least 180 officers, wharves, public buildings, business enterprises, manufactures, and is the depot of most of the first-class European, and several South American steamers. In Hoboken a mammoth hotel is to be erected, at enormous expense, just opposite the ferry, which will be sure to be largely patronized by the railroad and steamboat passengers, who arrive in thousands daily.

From Hudson City the Boulevard Commissioners, in anticipation of the act being indorsed by a large and popular vote, are building three boulevards stretching eight miles northward in parallel lines, thus providing well-formed roads, shaded by pleasant trees and forming excellent drives. With all these advantages the people of Hudson City seem to be fully impressed, and it is altogether probable that at the election in the Fall the measure will receive the sanction of their votes.

ANOTHER SUBTERRANEAN MYSTERY.—The miners of Treasure City, Nevada, have struck a phenomenon that may furnish food for scientific investigation. The White Pine *News* says:

"The workmen in the Sentinel Mine, on the eastern slope of Treasure Hill, yesterday struck into a small cavity or hole, from which a strong current of cold air issues continually. The current is so strong that it will blow a candle out some distance from the opening. If there is anybody hereabout who is familiar with the odor of Chinese tea-fields, they are wanted at the Sentinel Mine—to determine whether this breeze comes through from the other side or not."

A Funeral Interrupted by an Inquest—Problems in Life Insurance—$27,000 at Stake.

A funeral in Allegheny, Penn., on Tuesday afternoon, was interrupted in a somewhat startling manner. The Pittsburg *Evening Chronicle* says, in its account of the affair, that a Coroner, accompanied by a jury, appeared at the house where the solemn services were about to commence, and announced that an inquest would have to be held on the body of the deceased. The deceased was a man named CONRAD GORBACH, who died at an early hour on Sunday morning, at the residence of his son-in-law, CHARLES PFAUFF, No. 126 Ohio-street, Allegheny City. The inquest was held at the instance of the agents of three Insurance Companies having offices in this city. It appears that policies were taken out in Insurance Companies on the life of Mr. GORBACH. So far as is known, he was in sound health and stout, and about 45 years of age. He was a cotton spinner by trade, but at the time was not and had not been since, we are informed, working regularly at this employment. He was a a married man, then living with his second wife, and the father of several children, some of whom were married. The policies are to the amount of $27,000—$20,000 in one company, $5,000 in another, and $2,000 in another.

The agent of the $20,000 company alleges that he has an affidavit from the man to the effect that he knew nothing of this policy, and claims that some other man must have been examined in the place of the deceased. He says the deceased was a cotton spinner without wealth; has been ill for a year, and that the premium would have been $2,500, which he claims is a sum the man would have been unable to pay. The New-York physician of the company was sent for to come and examine the man, and was to have made an examination on Monday last. Meanwhile the man died.

It is stated that, about four years ago deceased first took out policies for $2,000; two years ago he increased them to $5,000; one year later he had them raised to $10,000, and a few weeks before his death they were still further increased to the sum of $27,000.

The death of the insured man determined the agents on a full investigation. At the inquest yesterday the following testimony was taken:

Dr. Hamilton, the first witness called, testified that he had attended the deceased on the 22d of June; at that time he appeared to be in a dying condition, having great difficulty in breathing; he had something like asthma or bronchitis; in the course of eight or ten days he was able to walk about; on or about the 22d of July was again called to see him; he was suffering from another attack of the same disease; he got better that time; witness was next sent for on the 1st of August; deceased had the same disease; saw him on Saturday morning, 7th instant; he was eating his breakfast; he breathed freely, and said he felt better; deceased had swelling in the legs from the knees up, indicating some other disease; as near as witness could tell, the death was caused by spasmodic asthma; did not see deceased after ten o'clock Saturday night; understood he died that night or Sunday morning.

Charles Pfauff, a son-in-law of deceased, was present fifteen minutes before the death occurred. A member of his lodge was present. Mrs. Gorbach was present.

Nicholas Dittner testified he was present at the time of Mr. Gorbach's death, and that no one else was present; he died quietly, while seated on a sofa; called Mrs. Gorbach; she commenced crying and went down and called her son-in-law.

The jury, after a brief deliberation, rendered the following verdict:

"The deceased, CONRAD GORBACH, came to his death Aug. 8, 1869, from spasmodic asthma or capillary bronchitis."

That would seem to set at rest all questions as to foul play that may have been raised, but it also leaves the mystery about the insurance matter just where it was before. It is but just to say that the affidavit mentioned by the agent has not been produced, and that, so far as positive proof has yet been developed, there is nothing whatever to show unfair dealings.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.	
Chrystie-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Grand-st., 25x100	$30.100
James-st., n. s., 29.7 ft. w. of Madison-st., 100x100	40,000
Lots Nos. 4, 11, 38 and 39 of Great Barn Island, ¼ part	nom.
Oliver-st., e. s., 110.11 ft. w. of Madison-st., 21.11x102.7x25.3x102.7	15,000
8th-st., n. s., 188 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x94	nom.
36th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x98.9	50,000
43d-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 11th-av., 50x100.5	5,350
75th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x102.2	2,300
1st-av., s. e. corner of 109th-st., 100.10¼x95	nom.
8th-av., No. 8, 22x110.4x32x7x10x103.3	22,500
10th-av., w. s., plot No. 1, map No. 697, 447.7x124.1x442.6x100	10,200
Leases Recorded.	
Rector-st., Nos. 15½ and 17, 3 years, per year	$1,100
West 26th-st., No. 127, 3 years, per year	4,200
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Bergen-st., s. s., 210 ft. e. of Troy-av., 25x127.9	$350
Canton-st., e. s., 300 ft. s. of Flushing-av., 18x80	6,225
Floyd-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Throop-av., 25x100	630
Freeman and Oakland sts., s. e. corner, 50x90	1,550
Hicks-st., e. s., 110.5 ft. s. of Harrison, 25x83	1,600
Pacific-st., n. s., 188.5 ft. e. of Powers-st., 19.1x90	7,000
Sackett and West sts., s. e. corner, 100x100	1,200
South 3d-st., s. s., 160 ft. w. of 2d-st., 20x78.5	6,000
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 417.5 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 45x100	2,600
Walton-st., s. s., 3 0 ft. w. of Harrison-av., 25x100	800
12th-st., n. s., 297.10 ft. w. of 5th-av., 18x80	2,700
Atlantic-av., s. s., 420.2 ft. e. of Carlton-av., 21.8x5.2x80.10x100x84x125x235x71.8	4,000
Atlantic-av., s. s., 420 ft. e. of Carlton-av., 25x85x30x42	3,000
Myrtle-av., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 25x100	4,000
Myrtle-av., s. s., 25 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 25x100	3,000
Shepherd-av., w. s., 375 ft. s. of Gay-st., 25x100	750
Willoughby-av., e. s., 160 ft. s. of Houston-st., 20x160	3,100
3d-av. and 17th-st., east corner, 100x125	20,000
Lot No. 560 on D. Ewen's map, 25x100	1,150
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.	
Greenburg.	
Bunton road, adjoining Thos. McHenry's, 10 acres	$5,000
New-Rochelle.	
Harrison-st., e. s., 267 ft. s. e. of New-Haven Railroad, 50x150	$200
Weyman's-av. and Bayard-st., s. e. corner, 100x100	600
Rye.	
Lot No. 7, map of Rye Park, 2 41-100 acres	$3,550
Yonkers.	
Grassy Sprain road, adjoining Sprain Brook, 4 4-10 acres	$2,200
Cliff-av., w. s., 250 ft. s. of Post-av., 50x115	1,350
NEW-JERSEY.	
Jersey City.	
Green-st., e. s., 50 ft. n. of South 2d-st., 25x100	$650
South 7th-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Brunswick-st., 25x100	3,400
Hudson City.	
Lot No. 30, block No. 6, Tonnele estate, 25x100	$550
Colden-st., n. s., lot No. 11, block No. 11, Bramhall's map, 56.3x100	3,400
Warren and Clinton sts., s. e. corner, 55x100	4,000
Bergen.	
Lots No. 67 and 68, block No. 17, map Claremont, 50x95	$900
Bayonne.	
Avenue S, w. s., plots Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 5, block No. 10, Bramhall's map	$2,482
Kearney.	
Copper Mines road, e. s., 25 ft. e. of Radley-st., 25x100	$125
Harrison.	
4th and Davis sts., s. w. corner, 25x100	$580
North Bergen.	
Lot No. 44, map of Glannville, 25x100	$700
Newark.	
Belmont-av., 139 ft. s. from corner of same and Waverley-place, 25x85	$2,500
Littleton-av., 350 ft. s. from corner of same and Godet-st., 25x100	500
Spruce-st., 25 ft. e. from cor. Barclay-st., 25x105	1,200
2 tracts—first, s. e. cor. Clinton-st., 57 ft. from s. e. cor. Mulberry-st., 22x114; second, on New-Jersey Railroad-av., 30x95	16,000
Broad-st., 43 ft. from corner of same and Kinny-st., 40x170	30,000
Orange.	
Myrtle-st., 100 ft. from s. e. corner of same and Forrest-st., 29x100	$450
South Orange.	
South Orange-av., s. w. corner, 35x40	$500
West Orange.	
3 tracts, n. s. Newark and Mount Pleasant turnpike, 9 47-100 acres	$1,000
Montclair.	
Telegraph road, w. s., 35 64-100 acres	$10,590

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE—A property on 5th-av., 50x100, all covered with first-class buildings; suitable for a hotel, club or institution; located near 42d-st.; price $150,000; ground in fee. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE THREE STORY brick house, No. 201 Fort Green-place, Brooklyn; high stoop, brown-stone fixings, marble mantles, and all the modern improvements; lot 20.6x100; location good, west end, near Prospect Park; handsomely shaded, and fifteen minutes ride to either Atlantic or Fulton ferries; price $10,000; $3,000 can remain; possion to suit. For permit, call at the owner's store, No. 215 Duane-st., this City, or can be seen any afternoon, after 5 o'clock, at the house.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., THE country place of the late E. P. Graves, containing about 47 acres, one and a half miles from depot. On the premises are a large and costly mansion house, with all the modern improvements, farm-house, barns, grape-house, green-house, ice-house and other necessary outbuildings, all in excellent order. A new road, passing under the railroad bridge, has been lately made, obviating the necessity of crossing the track. Apply to R. S. EMMET, No. 54 William-st., or JOSEPH W. HARTLEY, No. 112 Wall-st., or at farm-house, on the premises.

FOR SALE, OR WILL EXCHANGE for improved or unimproved property in New-York, or on the Hudson River, a farm of about 40 acres, located about two miles from New-Brunswick, N. J., and one mile from a railway station; neighborhood healthful and pleasant; buildings new, consisting of a large house, built in first-class manner, with all the modern improvements, a large barn, carriage-house and ice-house. Apply to A. F. DECKER, Hudson River Railroad Depot, St. John's Park, N. Y.

LOTS AT UNION TOWN, N. J.—50 BY 150 feet, from $150 to $250; monthly payments, $20, cash, and $10 per month; only one hour from New-York, on the Philadelphia Railroad; fourteen trains daily. For tickets to visit the property, inquire of THOS. BARCLAY, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner of Pine.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE; FIFTEEN rooms; six or eight City lots; forty minutes from New-York; finest location; eight minutes' walk from Rutherford Park depot, Erie Railway; more or less land with it if wanted. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY FRENCH-ROOF house, with basement and sub-cellar, containing fourteen rooms, heater, range, gas, hot and cold water, bath, &c.; rent $650 per annum; possession 1st September. Apply on the premises, from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M., at No. 57 Devoe-st., Brooklyn, E. D.; convenient to two lines of City cars.

A HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR sale at a moderate price; location, 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; no agents need apply. Apply to SYPHER & CO., No. 557 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED, HOUSE NO. 497 5TH-av., to a private family only.
C. H. FELLOWS, No. 11 Maiden-lane.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO. 39 Park-row, a spacious, well-lighted room, in good condition, on the fourth floor. Inquire of
JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

BROOME-ST., NEAR GREENE—TO let or lease for a term of years, a fine large store, size 50x78. Apply to FRANK G. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

TO RENT—PART OF REAR OFFICE, FIRST floor, No. 202 Broadway. Inquire on premises.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A SMALL house; must be in a good street up town and near one of the principal avenues. Apply to FRANK G. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

WANTED TO HIRE—A HOUSE NOT less than 19 or 20 feet wide, between 24th and 40th sts., 4th and 7th avs. Address Box No. 2,350 Post Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

CORPORATION NOTICE.
SALE OF PROPERTY FOR UNPAID TAXES AND CROTON WATER RENTS.

Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property for unpaid taxes for the years 1864 and 1865, and for regular rents for Croton water for the years 1863 and 1864, will take place at auction at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 4th day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and continue from day to day until the whole of said property shall be sold, and that the detailed statement of the property so to be sold for unpaid taxes and Croton water rents is published in a pamphlet deposited in the office of the Clerk of Arrears, in the Comptroller's office, also in the office of the Receiver of Taxes of the City of New-York, where the said pamphlets will be delivered to any person applying therefor.

By order of R. B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
A. S. CADY, Clerk of Arrears.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, July 31, 1869. jy31-1w3mSa

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.
NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of
GOVERNMENT BONDS
and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business
JAY COOKE & CO.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.
Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.
OFFICE OF WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., TRANSFER AGENTS, NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1869.

The books for the transfer of the stock of this Company will close on TUESDAY, the 10th day of August, 1869, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of enabling the persons holding stock at that time to convert the same into the guaranteed stock to be issued in exchange therefor.

The stock to be issued in exchange will be entitled to dividends at the rate of seven per centum per annum, payable quarterly on the Tuesday following the first Monday of January, April, July and October in each year, out of the rental reserved under the lease to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and such dividends will be payable free of the income tax of the United States Government, and of all taxes which may be collected in any manner through or by means of the corporation owning the road, or the corporation leasing the same—the payment of all such taxes being assumed by the lessee.

One hundred and seventy-one shares will be issued in exchange for each one hundred shares of the present stock. Persons entitled to receive the fractional part of a share will receive scrip not entitled to dividends until aggregated.

The fractional part of a share due in exchange being three-sevenths of a share on every one hundred shares, will be converted, and the avails included in the cash dividend to be hereafter made out of the surplus assets of the Company when outstanding accounts shall be settled.

The books will be opened for the exchange of stocks on TUESDAY, the 24th day of August, 1869.
By order of the Executive Committee.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Transfer Agents, No. 27 Pine-st.

O. E. WOOD, NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,
Invites attention to the following first-class RAILROAD BONDS:
NEWARK AND ORANGE, guaranteed by NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. 7 per cent., free of Government tax. 95 and interest.
WINONA AND ST. PETERS—First Mortgage 7 per cent. Road owned by CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN COMPANY. 92½ and interest.
SOUTHERN MINNESOTA—Land grant. 8 per cent., free of Government tax. 92½ and interest.
MACON AND BRUNSWICK, guaranteed by State of Georgia. 7 per cent. 90 and interest.
CEDAR FALLS AND MINNESOTA, lease assumed by ILLINOIS CENTRAL COMPANY. 7 per cent. 82½ and interest.
COLUMBUS AND HOCKING VALLEY. 7 per cent. 80 and interest.
Governments exchanged without charge. Circulars sent.

AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY.
NOTICE.
The public are hereby notified and cautioned against receiving or dealing in the following-named certificates of Stock, each for one hundred shares of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Company, and in the name of Charles Hitchcock: Nos. 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247 and 2248.
The same were stolen from this Company, and transfer has been stopped. JAMES C. FARGO, General Superintendent.

CITY OF BROOKLYN
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
Maturing at various dates, for sale upon favorable terms by JAY COOKE & CO., Agents for the City.

AMERICAN EXPRESS,
ADAMS EXPRESS,
SCRIP DIVIDEND CERTIFICATES wanted.
NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND and LONDON TELEGRAPH STOCK for sale by
GEORGE C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD
FIRST MORTGAGE
CONVERTIBLE BONDS
OF THE
Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company.
OF ILLINOIS,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

The Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad, upon whose property these bonds are issued, is now in process of construction, its termini being the Cities of Danville and Pekin, both in Illinois. The length of the road is 117 5-100 miles, its capital stock $3,000,000. The grading, bridging, and all the work necessary to perfect a complete roadway has been already done, and the whole line is ready for the rails. These are rapidly being put down, and a portion of the road is now in successful operation. The whole road will be completed early the coming Autumn.

These bonds are convertible into stock at par at the option of the holder, and may be registered in the name of the owner at any time if desired. The total amount of bonds is limited to $2,000,000. The security offered is, as we shall show, the very best. Already sums nearly equal to the total amount of the bonds to be issued have been expended on the road. The bonds, averaging less than $18,000 per mile, are secured by a first mortgage on the whole road and entire property of the Company. The road runs east and west, on the line of the principal and oldest emigrant wagon road in the State, passing through several populous towns and cities, and the richest agricultural district in Illinois—in a word, through the garden of the Garden State. Its local business alone will suffice to make it a first-class paying road, while, with its connections with many principal lines, its through trade must be such as to make it one of the most profitable in the country.

The road will be consolidated with the line from Danville to Indianapolis, making a line of 210 miles. At Indianapolis connection will be made with all the through lines to New-York and Baltimore; at Danville with the Toledo, Wabash and Western. In fact, the road will form a main link in the direct communication of the principal Atlantic cities with southern Illinois, with Keokuk and Burlington, Iowa, and thence with Omaha and the Pacific.

It will complete a direct line from Boston to Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Omaha and the far West, via Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, and the Bellefontaine Railroad to Indianapolis and Danville, or via Toledo and Wabash and Western Road.

It will form the most direct line from New-York to the same points West via the New-York Central, Lake Shore and Bellefontaine Roads, to Indianapolis and Danville; or via the Erie, Atlantic and Great Western, to Dayton, Ohio; and via Indiana Central, to Indianapolis, Danville, Bloomington, &c.; as well as from Philadelphia, via the Pennsylvania Central to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Columbus, Dayton and Indianapolis.

It will form an important link in the communication of Baltimore and the South with the Great West, the Northwest and the Pacific via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to Parkersburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Danville and Peoria.

Thus, with the combined advantages of a certainty of a remunerative local business and a through business, which, as a connecting link to so many diverging and principal lines, it must necessarily have, it is reasonable to presume that the earnings of this road must exceed, in proportion to its length, those of any other railroad in Illinois. The following table shows the earnings of some of the principal railroads in Illinois:

Railroads.	Miles road.	Earnings per mile.
Chicago, Alton and St. Louis	280	$13,900
Chicago and Northwestern	1,152	11,670
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	410	10,012
Toledo, Wabash and Western	521	7,261
Illinois Central	708	10,115

It is safe to estimate the receipts of the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad for the first year at $12,000 per mile, or on 117.05 miles, $1,404,600.

FIRST YEAR.

Receipts, as estimated		$1,404,600
Estimated expenses as follows:		
Operating expenses, 50 per cent.	$702,300	
Interest on $2,000,000 gold bonds, 7 per cent.	140,000	
Premium, 40 per cent. on $140,000 gold	56,000	
Set aside as Sinking Fund	10,000	908,300
Leaving a net profit over interest and expenses		$496,300

Or over 16 per cent. for dividends on the capital stock the first year of its operation. Without doubt, a progressive increase thereafter, each year, would be the result. The geographical location of the road is alone sufficient to convince all of its great value and usefulness.

The stock of the Rock Island and the Illinois Central, the Chicago and Alton, Burlington and Quincy Roads, are all selling at from above par to nearly 200, while none of them are more favorably located, and the competition with either is much greater than this can have. There is no reason why the stock of this road shall not sell as high as either of the above. Hence the privilege of converting these bonds into stock of this Company at par any time desired greatly increases their value.

After having personally and thoroughly examined this road, we accepted the agency for negotiating its bonds. We now offer them at 95 and accrued interest in currency. With the utmost confidence we recommend them as a reliable and safe security and profitable investment.

At the present price they pay 10 per cent. currency—over 45 per cent. more than the same amount invested in Five-twenty Bonds—besides the advantage of being free from tax, and the prospect of a speedy advance in the stock of the road on completion, into which they may be converted.

Government Bonds and Gold received at their market value in exchange without commission. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge.

Full particulars furnished by the undersigned, financial agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS,
INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY
AT THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.

COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENT IN CASH	$14,800,000
AMOUNT OF FIRST MORTGAGE	6,000,000

The receipts of the road are steadily increasing, and will exceed $2,000,000 for present year.
Receipts for month of July $180,150, against $86,218 for same month in 1868.
We are authorized to offer for sale $500,000 of these bonds at
85 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING,
NO. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &C.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
AND NO. 28 STATE-ST., BOSTON.
EXCHANGE ON LONDON,
AND STERLING CREDITS.
DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.
BUY AND SELL
MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS,
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

WATERTOWN,
MADISON CITY,
RACINE,
KENOSHA, WISCONSIN,
all COUNTY, CITY and TOWN BONDS of WISCONSIN, IOWA, ILLINOIS and other WESTERN STATES issued in aid of RAILROADS OR MUNICIPAL purposes, now in default of interest, wanted at fair rates, by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 CITY LUNATIC ASYLUM STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until TUESDAY, Aug. 31, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of three hundred thousand dollars of "City Lunatic Asylum Stock," authorized by chapter 56, Laws of 1869, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor July 29, 1869. Said stock is to be issued for the purpose of providing additional buildings for lunatics in the City of New-York, and will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, to wit: On the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the first day of August, 1889. The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premiums thereon. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment. Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for City Lunatic Asylum Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller. The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation require it. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 9, 1869.

A MEMBER OF THE NEW-YORK Stock Exchange would like to make an arrangement with a stock commission house to represent them at the Board. Best of reference given. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 1,303 New-York Post Office.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000
PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.
DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 & 18 Nassau St., New York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	122¼	122¾	5-20 Coupon, '67	121	121¼
Coupon, 1881	122¼	122¾	5-20 Coupon, '68	120⅝	120⅞
5-20 Regis., 1862	121⅝	122⅛	10-40 Regis'd	110	110¼
5-20 Coupon, '62	123½	123⅞	10-40 Coupon	114⅛	114⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64	122	122¼	Gold	134⅛	134¼
5-20 Coupon, '65	122	122¾	U. S. Cur. Pac.	109⅝	110¼
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	120⅝	120⅞			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF
DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD
EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS,
Due in 1877. Interest payable April and October, in this City. Knowing this to be a first-class investment, this mortgage being issued at the rate of only $14,000 per mile on a total length of 160 miles of road, we have no hesitancy in offering the above bonds to the public. For particulars inquire of
CHARLES A. MEIGS & SON,
NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 3, 1869.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by this Company to the 16th inst. from the holders of the bonds of the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, and the Indianapolis, Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad Company, maturing in 1870, for the sale to this Company of all or any portion of said bonds. Proposals may be sent to the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York, or to the undersigned. The Company reserves the right to accept or reject any or all of said proposals.
By order of the Finance Committee.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD Stocks and Bonds, Insurance, Bank, Gaslight and Manufacturing Stocks. Also, a large variety of Railroad Bonds and other Securities, paying good dividends, at low rates for investment, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st.
N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

DIVIDENDS.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.
THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 141 Broadway, July 29, 1869.
The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable free of Government tax, on MONDAY, Aug. 2, 1869, at this office.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 26, 1869.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on the Capital Stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 20th day of August next, at the office of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., New-York. They have also declared a like Dividend on the Interest Certificates of the Company, payable on the same day, at the office of the Union Trust Company, New York. Holders will be required to present their interest certificates that the payment of the dividend may be indorsed thereon. The stock transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 31st day of July, instant, and remain closed until further notice.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R.R. CO., NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1869.
THE DIVIDEND ON THE STOCK of the Oswego and Syracuse Railroad Company will be paid at this office on the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1869.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent., and Government tax, has this day been declared by the Directors, payable on and after the 14th inst. A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight.
6 PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $6,512,555 36.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOtence, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last 40 years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

IRRITABLE BLADDER CAUSED by piles; stricture—its instant curability; frequent identity of symptoms of the two diseases; a lecture to his surgical class, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*. See No. 46. Inclose 50 cents to Box No. 3,121. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av.

A $5 BOTTLE OF DR. HUNTERS' Botanic Cordial restores the vigor of youth in ten days; gives health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated. Forty years' practice. New office, No. 56 Bond-st.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 56 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5.

DR. H. D. GRINDLE, NO. 120 WEST 26th-st., near 6th-av.—Consultation and treatment strictly confidential and private for all complaints, from whatever cause produced. Complete restoration of manly vigor even to the aged.

DR. HARRISON MAY BE FOUND IN his office, No. 177 Bleecker-st., at all hours. Correspondence, consultations and office strictly private. Previous success in treatment is a guarantee of speedy cure.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEdiately by Dr. EVANS, 94 Chatham-st.; manhood restored by his Elixir of Life; recommended before marriage.

DRY GOODS.

REMOVAL.
HOLMES & CO,
HAVE REMOVED TO
No. 814 Broadway,
Nearly Opposite 11th-st.,
Where they will open, in a short time, a full assortment of
Dry Goods,
HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES.
ALSO, HANDSOME STYLES OF
New Dress Goods.

ENTREPOT DES INDES.
INDIA CASHMERE SHAWLS, LACE.
GOLD MEDAL AT THE UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION OF 1867.
FRANCAIS GRAMAGNAC,
NORMAND & CHANDON, Successors,
PARIS.
Nos. 82 and 84 Rue Richelieu, 32 and 34 Rue Feydeau.
The greatest importers of Cashmere Shawls since 1825, and represented in India by their French agents, (thus putting aside all intermedium,) who manage the manufactories of their shawls at Cashmere and Umritsir, (Punjab.)
LACE MANUFACTORY
at Alencon, Caen, Bayeaux and Brussels, of the newest and richest patterns, being their exclusive property.
SUPERIOR FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS.
Immense assortment of all these articles.
Fixed prices marked in plain figures.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

TOYS.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF EVERY description of toys, at STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

MILLINERY.

WHAT GENERAL GRANT SAID GAVE beauty to the ladies, was one of those new style of Round Hats and Feathers. Only place to find them is at Mme. A. BINNS', No. 773 Broadway, opposite Stewart's. A large assortment of Bonnets and Blooms cheap. Cut this out and call.

TRAVELING HATS AND BONNETS half price. September styles at great bargains. Children's hats, scarlet feathers, turbans, theatre bonnets and millinery, cheapest in America. L. BINNS, No. 889 Broadway, corner of 19th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
BY LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY.
MAGNIFICENT THOROUGHBRED FOWLS,
AT THE
HALLS OF THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,
No. 245 Broadway,
ON WEDNESDAY, AUG. 18.
Nearly 400 full-blooded fowls of all the established breeds, raised and sent out by James C. Cooper, the celebrated breeder, of Limerick, Ireland. The best fowls yet seen in this country. Dark and Light Brahmas, Buff, White and Partridge Cochins; Crevecœurs, La Fleche, Houdans, Sultans, Dorkings, Black Spanish, Hamburgs, Polands, Game, Bantams, Toulouse and Emden Geese; Aylesbury and Rouen Ducks, &c., &c.
Sale peremptory and for cash.
Will be on exhibition as above from Monday, 16th.
For catalogues or other information, address DANL. E. GAVIT, No. 229 Broadway.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.
WILL BE SOLD ON SATURDAY, Aug. 14, at 12 o'clock, at Navy-yard, Brooklyn, (by order Rear-Admiral S. W. Godon, Commandant,) U. S. side-wheel steamer *Algonquin*, as she now lies, 974 tons, old measurement; length, 240 feet; beam, 35 feet; depth, 12 feet; with spars, rigging, sails, anchor, chain, boats, &c.
JOHN G. PERZEL & CO., Auctioneers, No. 50 Stone-st.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. B. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Aug. 14, at 11 o'clock, within the store:
230 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons,
104 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons,
Landing ex steamers.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.
POSTPONED—SALE OF SHIP ALGONquin, to be sold at 12 M., this day, is, by order of Rear-Admiral L. W. Godon, Commandant of Brooklyn Navy-yard, postponed till further notice.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEONARD F. CHOICE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Leonard F. Choice, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 7th day of September, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of August, 1869.
au7-1aw3wSa* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN C. ANDERSON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John C. Anderson, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of September, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of August, 1869.
au7-1aw3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—SOUTHERN DIStrict of New-York, ss.—At the City of Hudson, the 13th day of July, A. D. 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WILLIAM FRENCH, of said City of Hudson, Columbia County, N. Y., within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
au7-1aw3wSa HENRY MILLER, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JAMES A. CROSBY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 2d August, 1869.
au7-1aw3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-York, ss.—At Hudson, N. Y., the 28th day of July, A. D. 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JAMES G. WILSON, of Ancram, in the county of Columbia, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.
SAMUEL EDWARDS, Assignee, &c.
jy31-1aw3wSa*

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works,
NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

PHILADELPHIA FIRE!
In buildings where PERKINS' Fire-Proof Cold-Air Iron Shutters and Doors are used, fire cannot spread. Sample shutters at Washington Iron Works, Office No. 57 Liberty-st.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, STATIONERS and printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane, supply everything in their line at lowest price. Orders solicited.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MONTANA.
THE GREAT AND POPULAR AMERICAN CORDIAL.
Superior to all European products. Taken before or after dinner a sovereign cure for dyspepsia. Slightly iced a delicious tonic refreshment. Advantageously replaces bitters in all mixed drinks.
H. A. CHALVIN, Sole Proprietor, 131 Fulton-st.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

GUERLAIN,
PERFUMER,
Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

TO LYCEUMS, LECTURE COMMITTEES, &c.—The American Literary Bureau is now prepared to make engagements with Lyceums and other Lecture Associations throughout the country for lecturers and entertainments of a musical and literary character. The Bureau's list includes Justin McCarthy, editor London *Morning Star*; Mark Twain, T. W. Higginson, Rev. Robert Laird Collier, Edwin P. Whipple, Olive Logan, Kate Field, Benson J. Lossing, the historian; P. B. Du Chaillu, Dr. Isaac I. Hayes, C. Oscanyan, Prof. E. L. Youmans, Samuel L. Hewlett, Wirt Sikes, John G. Saxe, Henry Nicholls, Professor Hitchcock, Josiah Phillips Quincy, Rev. George H. Hepworth, Professor Rufus Adams, Thomas W. Knox, George Wakeman, John J. Pinkerton, E. P. Nowell, editor of *American Odd Fellow*, Professor Homer B. Sprague, Cornell University; Rev. T. K. Kittredge, Benj. F. Taylor, Rev. J. D. Sweet, Dr. Griscom, George Kennan, the Siberian traveler; Maria A. Stetson, Annie E. Potter, Stephen Massett (Jeems Pipes;) Wm. H. Pope, the recitationist; Rev. W. R. Alger, Hon. Ingersoll Lockwood, Mr. Carter, Hon. M. Bovee, Miss Susan B. Anthony, Rev. Elias Nason, O. D. Munson, L. S. Townsend, the Hutchinson Family, Mr. and Mrs. W. Fox Leggett in Shakesperian rehearsals, and many others whose names appear in the Circular.
NO CHARGE WHATEVER TO LECTURE COMMITTEES.
Applications promptly attended to. Send for circular to AMERICAN LITERARY BUREAU, No. 132 Nassau-st., New-York City.
JAMES K. MEDBERY, S. HUMPHREYS GURTEEN, Associate Directors.
Post Office Box No. 6,701.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY WILL BE closed from Aug. 2 until Aug. 30.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
LAFAYETTE……ROUSSAN…SATURDAY, Aug. 21
PEREIRE……DUCHESNE…SATURDAY, Sept. 4
ST. LAURENT……LEMARIE…SATURDAY, Sept. 18
VILLE DE PARIS…SURMONT…SATURDAY, Oct. 2

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $75.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDON-DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:
CALEDONIA……Aug. 14 | BRITANNIA……Sept. 4
CAMBRIA……Aug. 21 | COLUMBIA……Sept. 11
IOWA……Aug. 28 | EUROPA……Sept. 18
and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Java, Wednesday, Aug. 18 | Tarifa, Thursday, Sept. 2
Aleppo, Thursday, Aug. 19 | China, Wednesday, Sept. 8
Scotia, Wedn'sday, Aug. 25 | Tripoli, Thursday, Sept. 9
Malta, Thursday, Aug. 26 | Russia, Wed'sday, Sept. 15
Cuba, Wednesday, Sept. 1 | Siberia, Thursday, Sept. 16

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage,
First Cabin….$130, gold. Second Cabin……$80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris……$145, gold.
By the Thursday steamers,
First Cabin….$80, gold. Steerage……$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage, apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF ANTWERP, Saturday, Aug. 14, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 21, 1 P. M.
ETNA, (via Halifax)……Tuesday, Aug. 24, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.
COLORADO, 3,015 tons……Aug. 18, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, 3,392 tons……Aug. 25, at 4 P. M.
MANHATTAN, 2,965 tons……Sept. 1, at 1½ P. M.
IDAHO, 3,132 tons……Sept. 8, at 4 P. M.
MINNESOTA, 2,965 tons……Sept. 15, at 1½ P. M.
NEVADA, 3,125 tons……Sept. 22, at 4 P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE……(Gold)…$80.
STEERAGE……(Currency)…$30.
Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
ERIN, WEBSTER, Saturday, Aug. 14, at 10 A. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, Saturday, Aug. 21, at 2 P. M.
THE QUEEN, GROGAN, Saturday, Aug. 28, at 9 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO ANTWERP.

CALLING AT SOUTHAMPTON.
INMAN LINE.
CITY OF DUBLIN……Sept. 1
And monthly throughout the season.
RATES OF STEERAGE PASSAGE:
For freight or passage apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. $150 to $200, Steerage. $75.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board, and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
AUG. 21—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain CONNER, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Captain HUDSON.
Steamer leaving Aug. 11 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco Sept. 4 for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, Aug. 20. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE……Aug. 19
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE……Aug. 26
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS……Sept. 2
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MISSOURI, Capt. GEO. W. PALMER, THURSDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.
The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Tuesday, Aug. 17.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Monday, Sept. 6.
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Oct. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
TWICE A WEEK, WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The steamships
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 14, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 18, from Pier No. 16 East River at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Aug. 21, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
RAPIDAN, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

TO SAVANNAH AND POINTS IN THE INTERIOR OF GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.
THE BLACK STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS
Having withdrawn from the associated lines, will run a semi-weekly independent line commencing with the steamship MONTGOMERY, to leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, 1869, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.
Freight received at all times under covered pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE,

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer MERCEDITA, Captain STARKEY, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 18, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf ports.
For freight or passage, apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. WASHINGTON……GAGER……Saturday, Aug. 14
CORTES……NELSON……Saturday, Aug. 21
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular sidewheel steamship MINNETONKA, ——, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, Aug. 18, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.
Cabin passage, $20.
Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail Aug. 25.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—OLD Line—Low freight.—The well-known first-class side-wheel steamship DE SOTO, will leave pier No. 20 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston. BIENVILLE will follow.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON

VIA FALL RIVER, DIRECT.
The world-renowned steamers,
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
COMMANDER BRAYTON, COMMANDER SIMMONS,
WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY, FROM PIER—30—NORTH RIVER, (Foot of Chambers-st.)
—AT 5 P. M.—
DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.
Grand Promenade Concert
EVERY EVENING.
THE ONLY LINE RUNNING SUNDAY NIGHT.
PROVIDENCE Passengers by the above steamers will leave Fall River at 5:30 A. M., ARRIVING at 6:30 A. M.
RETURNING will leave Providence at 5 P. M., making direct connection with the boat, and allowing a good night's rest on board each way.
To better accommodate the public
THE SPLENDID STEAMERS,
NEWPORT and OLD COLONY,
COMMANDER LEWIS, COMMANDER MILLER,
WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY, (Sundays excepted,)
FROM PIER—28—NORTH RIVER, (Foot of Murray-st.)
—AT 6:30 P. M.—
For BOSTON via NEWPORT.
FREIGHT received at Pier 30 up to 5 P. M., and at Pier 28 up to 6:20 P. M. each evening.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President,
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director,
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent,
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent,
NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON AND NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.
One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG.—FARE 50 CENTS.
The steamboat THOMAS COLLYER will leave the pier foot of Warren-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 7:30; Christopher-st. at 7:40; 34th-st. at 8 o'clock, landing at Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens', (West Point,) Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning will leave Newburg at 1:30, arriving in New-York at 6 o'clock P. M. Excursion tickets to Newburg and return 75 cents.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The fastest, elegant evening river steamboats in the world. The VANDERBILT or CONNECTICUT leaves Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 34th-st. at 6:15. Fare only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail and 75c. cheaper than any other route, and like reduction to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, all points West, to Saratoga, Sharon, Lake George, all points on Lake Champlain, to Montreal, to all points in Vermont and Western Massachusetts. Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at Dodd's Express Offices, Nos. 429 and 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. Also, at No. 308 West-st., above Spring-st. Passengers landed in Saratoga in time for breakfast.

FOR CONEY ISLAND.—THE STEAMboat NORWALK, Capt. G. W. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving Christopher-st., North River, at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st., 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, Morris-st., North River, at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.
The steamboat SYLVAN SHORE, Capt. E. T. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock, Broome-st., New-York, at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Fri., Aug. 13……8 A. M.	Fri., Aug. 13……12 M.
Sat., Aug. 14……9:30 A. M.	Sat., Aug. 14……1 P. M.
Sun., Aug. 15……8:30 A. M.	Sun., Aug. 15……2 P. M.
Mon., Aug. 16……7 A. M.	Mon., Aug. 16……7 A. M.
Mon., Aug. 16……11 A. M.	Mon., Aug. 16……3 P. M.
Tues., Aug. 17…11:30 A. M.	Tues., Aug. 17……3:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA SHORE RAILROAD.—Steamboat MAGENTA leaves Pier foot of Barclay-st. daily, (SUNDAY excepted,) at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Highlands, Rumsons, Atlanticville and Long Branch.
Excursion trips on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, leaving Long Branch at 6:20 P. M., arriving in New-York about 8 P. M.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE—CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will on and after THURSDAY, July 8, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8, and 34th-st. at 8:15, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Tivoli, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked on board the boats to all points on New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for Newburg, landing at Yonkers and West Point.—The splendid steamer SUNNYSIDE leaves foot of Morris-st., Jersey City, every SUNDAY MORNING at 7¾; Vestry-st., North River, 7¾; Christopher-st., 8 o'clock; 34th-st., 8¼. Fare 50 cents each way. Passengers have two hours at Newburg and three hours at West Point. Lands at Jersey City on return trip.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT TO PEEKSKILL.—The steamboat ANTELOPE leaves every morning, without exception, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st., 8¼, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. Tarrytown omitted on Sundays.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for West Point, Cold Spring and Newburg, stopping at Yonkers each way. The favorite steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Captain J. SHERMAN, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 8 A. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 8½; 34th-st., North River, at 9 o'clock, allowing two hours at Newburg. Fare 50 cts. each way.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37 E. R., foot Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT.—On and after SUNDAY, June 13, the steamboat GENERAL SEDGWICK will make her regular trips from New-York and Keyport, making the usual landings. Leaving foot of Barclay-st. 9 A. M.; leaving steamboat landing, Keyport, 4 P. M.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:15. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 37th-st., each way, for passengers only.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE, landing at Whitestone, Sands Point, Glenwood and Roslyn.—Steamer ARROWSMITH will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, SUNDAY, Aug. 8, at 9 A. M., stopping at 37th-st. each way.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3:30 P. M.; leave 34th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M.

D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT Line for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and all ldgs daily at 3:30, 4 and 5 P. M. from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N. R. On Pier. E. LANE, Agt.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

INSTRUCTION.

MLLE. BOSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 111 EAST 39TH-ST., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-avenue, Murray Hill.
The house is spacious and airy, situated on the highest ground and in the most beautiful part of the City.
The aim of this school is to train up good women as well as good scholars.
Lectures will be delivered weekly by eminent Professors in science and literature.
The sixth school year will commence the 22d September. Applications may be made at the house personally or by letter. Circulars sent on request.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST." FOUNDED 1855

Is a reliable and practical Educational Bureau
To aid those who want well qualified Teachers;
To represent Teachers who seek positions;
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Fourteen years have proved it efficient in securing "THE RIGHT TEACHER FOR THE RIGHT PLACE."
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 14 Bond-st., New-York.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE DE JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH and FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies and children, NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, (East 20th-st.,) WILL REOPEN ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 23, 1869.

GOOD BOYS LIKE EXCELLENCE BETTER THAN SHAM—INQUIRE CONCERNING RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
A wide-awake, thorough-going School for Boys wishing to be trained for Business, for College, or for West Point or the Naval Academy.
OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A NEW SYSTEM OF TEACHING INTRODUCED. "A more excellent way," making study more pleasurable, and teaching more profitable. Has received the highest commendation of many leading thoughtful minds. For circulars, giving full information, address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE

Offers a four years' collegiate course for ladies. Graduates receive the baccalaureate degree. A three years' seminary course for ladies and gentlemen. The best college preparation for young men. Board and tuition in the entire course $300 a year. Reopened Sept. 6. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, N. Y.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST., will be open on MONDAY, Sept. 27. Applications may be made to Mrs. L. personally or by letter at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 277 Madison-av., southeast corner of 40th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 8th of September.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 8 and 10 East 46th-st., N. Y., will reopen Oct. 8, 1869. For full information send for circular. Address as above.

THE ROUND HILL SCHOOL

FOR BOYS, AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS., Begins its FIFTH YEAR on THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For circulars or other information, apply to the Principal, JAMES F. SPALDING, M. A.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 25 East 21st-st., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Address personally or by letter as above.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.
Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE,

An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Englewood, N. J., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 9. Rev. T. G. WALL, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22. Letters addressed as above.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE, FACULTY:
F. A. P. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL. D., President.
T. EGLESTON, JR., E. M., Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
FRANCIS L. VINTON, E. M., Mining Engineering.
C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL. D., Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., General Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL. D., Mechanics.
J. H. VAN AMRINGE, A. M., Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Physics.
J. S. NEWBERRY, LL. D., Geology and Paleontology.
Three-year courses in: 1. Mining Engineering; 2. Metallurgy; 3. Geology and Natural History; 4. Analytical and Applied Chemistry. Preparatory year for those not prepared for the regular courses. Degrees of Engineer of Mines, Bachelor and Doctor of Philosophy. Special students received for partial courses. Next session begins MONDAY, Oct. 4. Examinations for admission, Sept. 30. Aid is extended to those who are unable to meet the expenses of the course. For further information and for catalogues apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty, East 49th-st., N. Y.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J.—A first-class boarding school for both sexes; location beautiful; instruction extended and thorough; home comforts among the best; discipline paternal but exact; $210 per year; pupils received at any time. Address Rev. T. HANLON, A. M., D. D., Pennington, N. J.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Best features of European and home schools. Especial attention to modern language, music and art. Dr. Lewis' gymnastics. Prospectus at Dutton's, No. 713 Broadway, or of Rev. G. T. RIDER, Rector.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Thorough instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, Chemistry, Metallurgy and Natural Science. Graduates obtain desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 8. For annual register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—An English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, will reopen September 8. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

MISSES MEEKER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly of New-York City, will be opened in Norwich, Conn., Sept. 20, 1869. For circulars apply to the Principals, Box No. 1,327.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Offers unsurpassed accommodations, safe and pleasant home, and superior educational advantages in solid branches and the arts. Fall session, 19 weeks; opens Aug. 16. Apply to G. C. SMITH, Prin.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, Mass.—This school, limited to SIX pupils, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—First-class in its arrangements—unsurpassed as a home; one hour from New-York on New-Haven Railroad. Address L. C. LOOMIS, Principal, or Miss C. AIKEN. Lady Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c.—DOLBEAR'S Academy, No. 609 Broadway, remains open day and evening during August, to prepare pupils for Fall business. Ladies, secure private rooms.

MRS. PARKS & MRS. BENEDICT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens Sept. 23. For circulars apply as above.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Fall term Sept. 16, 1869. Facilities and location unsurpassed. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MRS. J. J. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A Select Boarding school for fifteen boys; terms very low; opens Sept. 1. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYON'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 204 W. 23d-st., will open Sept. 14, 1869. Apply for circulars to above address.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School for Boys, reopens MONDAY, Oct. 4. For circulars apply to J. H. MORSE, A. M., No. 153 East 33d-st.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for young ladies, at New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing year will commence on Sept. 22.

MR. RUFUS F. BUEL'S FAMILY and Day School, No. 322 9th-st., Washington, D. C. Desirable school for young ladies finishing their education. Send for circular.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MR. AND MRS. FOLSOM'S YOUNG Ladies' Boarding School, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., reopens Sept. 22.

UNION HALL—JAMAICA, L. I., SEMINARY for young ladies, reopens Sept. 13. MISS STEVENS, Principal.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6. P. A. ANDREU.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCtion, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS, ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. Willis, Ph. D.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y.—The Fall Term of this Seminary for the complete education of young ladies, will commence Sept. 17. For admission, or circular with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., President.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st. Reopens Sept. 21.
Rev. Dr. GARDNER, Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, } Principals.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL

The twelfth annual term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, and continues until May 18, 1870.
Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination.
For catalogues and other information, address at No. 37 Lafayette-place.
THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE.

GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.
This school, situated among the Berkshire Hills, with buildings well adapted to the wants of its pupils, is believed to be all that parents would desire for their sons. Opens Sept. 14. Inspection solicited. Apply to I. & J. BIRD, Principals.

MISS HAVENS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 272 Madison-av., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 20. Miss Havens will be at home after Sept. 8. Letters directed to her residence will meet prompt attention. Circulars may be had as above.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL

FOR BOYS, ELIZABETH, N. J., will be reopened Sept. 6.
J. YOUNG, Principal.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.

The Fall term of this institution for young ladies will open Sept. 20. For board or tuition apply to CHARLES E. WEST, Principal, No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.

DEAR BOYS,
COME BACK SEPT. 14.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

ELM PARK SEMINARY.

For young ladies; board and tuition $350 a year; music the only extra, $50. For circulars, &c., address Rev. W. PECK, New-Haven, Conn.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

For young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13. Address Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

FORT EDWARD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—$63 for a lady pays for board, carpeted and fully-furnished rooms, fuel and washing, together with common English branches for term of thirteen weeks, beginning Sept. 2. For a gentleman, with room uncarpeted, $60. The graduating course may be pursued, or students may select from fifty classes those branches most needed to fit them for college, for teaching, for business, or for the duties of practical or of professional life. For fifteen years the best sustained of any boarding seminary for ladies and gentlemen in the State. For catalogue, with full particulars, address Rev. JOS. E. KING, D. D., Fort Edward, N. Y.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A Collegiate School for young ladies, at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen for the seventh school year on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.
Circulars at Appleton's, No. 90 Grand-st., N. Y. The Principal will remain at the Institute during vacation. Frequent trains to and from the City.
Mrs. CORNELIA McVICKAR MILLER, Principal.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, A. M., Principal.—A boarding school for young men and boys—established in 1844. Refer to Rev. James McCosh, D. D., L. L. D., President Princeton College; also, to Rev. James C. Moffat, D. D., Princeton Theological Seminary; A. Otterson, M. D., No. 216 Broadway, New-York City, and Alex. Hudnut, Esq., No. 218 Broadway, who have sons at the Institute.

BISHOPTHORPE.—THE SECOND YEAR of this school for girls will begin, D. V., upon the 15th of September next. The number of pupils, all of whom live in the house, is limited to thirty. French taught by a resident governess, and, so far as possible, made the language of the family. Address for circulars, Miss CHASE, Bishopthorpe, Bethlehem, Penn.

MRS. HILTON'S BOARDING AND Day School, No. 210 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869. A few young ladies received into her family and insured comforts of home with thorough instruction in English, music, languages, &c. Circulars obtained at the school or of ARTHUR J. PEABODY, No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

A CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL AND Military School, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Parents in doubt as to what school to select for their sons are requested to inquire as to the merits of this school of any of its patrons. For circulars containing names of past and present patrons, terms, &c., address C. B. WARRING, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE WILL open its next session Sept. 1. This is a college with superior advantages for advanced students. It has Eclectic, Academic and Musical Departments. Apply immediately to secure rooms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

VERMONT EPISCOPAL INSTITUTE for Boys, at Burlington.—Last year sixty-eight applications were declined for want of room, and fifty-one this year. It has just been enlarged. Apply for next term, opening Oct. 20, to the Principal, Rev. THEO. A. HOPKINS, A. M., Burlington, Vt.

$5 EACH.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, with grammar and spelling; day and evening; preparatory course; ladies' department; private instruction; telegraphing, French, German and phonography; no vacation. THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, No. 20 4th-av.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE'S ENGlish and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, removed to No. 59 West 42d-st., opposite Reservoir Park, will reopen Sept. 27. Address as above. Personal application after Sept. 8.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, NEAR Peekskill, Hudson River, Sept. 14. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Term begins Sept. 14. Special attention to fitting for college. S. T. FROST, Principal and Proprietor.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 21.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS—At Sharon, Conn. For circular, address Rev. B. D. GARDNER.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF THE highest respectability, a situation as daily or resident governess in a gentleman's family to teach young children the primary branches of an English education. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A LADY TO TEACH PRIMARY English branches and assist in a boarding school; one who can also teach the piano; Methodist preferred. Address K. S. WELLS, Hoboken, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT GIRLS, with excellent City references, situations in one family in the City; one as cook and laundress, does up linen in style, an excellent baker; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or thorough chambermaid; wages $14 and $10. Call at No. 308 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of children thoroughly; can dress hair, or would do chamberwork and sewing; has lived in first-class families; country preferred. Apply for two days at No. 121 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable English Protestant woman as child's nurse, good seamstress, or to wait on an invalid lady; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 45 Elizabeth-st., Working Woman's Home, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Scotch woman as first-class cook in a saloon or restaurant; can give the best of references. Address COOK, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as cook; willing to assist with washing and ironing; good references. Call at No. 137 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 111 Essex-st., between Rivington and Delancey sts.

A LADY WISHES TO RECOMMEND to any one wishing a capable, trusty child's nurse or competent attendant for an invalid while crossing the ocean, a Scotch girl, who for her passage to England or Scotland would give her services. She has been in her present situation over three years; was recommended by one of the first physicians of London; has been found faithful and competent. Address J. S., Roslyn, L. I.

LADIES WILL FIND AT THE MAGnificent office, No. 128 6th-av., the best of German, Irish and American girls for all kinds of housework. This is a first-class office. Try it.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 1st-st., corner Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, COMPETENT young Englishman, a situation in a wholesale or retail store, or in any respectable business where his services would be useful; has good reference. Call or address JOHN, at No. 69 6th-av.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY WANTED IN THE OFFICE of a first-class dry goods commission house; he must reside with his parents, and come well recommended. Address Box No. 1,128 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—AS CHAMBERMAID AND waitress, a girl willing to go into the country. Apply at No. 433 West 21st-st., before 10 o'clock.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS, WHO IS A good chambermaid also. Apply at 12 West 9th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PLEASANT HOME AND GOOD home-made fare, at No. 74 7th-av., near 14th-st. Large and small room on second floor, with ample closets.

SECOND DOOR WEST OF SULLIVAN, No. 172 Bleecker-st.—Pleasant rooms for families and single gentlemen; convenient location and good table. Terms low for Summer.

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS BOARD FOR gentleman and wife, in the Ninth Ward, in a private family. Address, stating terms, location, &c., A. B. C., Station C. Reference.

HOUSE IN PERFECT ORDER, AND choice of first-class rooms and board; references required. Inquire at No. 97 Clinton-place.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN MAY obtain desirable rooms, without board, in a first-class private house. No. 29 East 24th-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 397, BETWEEN 30TH and 31st sts., handsomely furnished rooms to let en suite or singly, with or without board. Reference.

BOARD—NO. 405 WEST 23D-ST.—LARGE, pleasant rooms to let, on second floor, handsomely furnished; location one of the finest; terms reasonable.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD, WITH ENtire second floor, or separately; two rooms upon third floor; at No. 134 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ROOMS WITHOUT board to gentlemen only. No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—EIGHTY MILES from the City, opposite Hyde Park, 2 miles from North River; location high and healthy; farm house well shaded; good table; pleasant rooms; terms moderate; mineral springs on the place. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD AT CORNWALL, ON HUDSON, in first-class country mansion with modern improvements; terms moderate. Apply to JOHN PARR, hardware, No. 565 8th-av., New-York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE

This favorite Summer resort, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to October 1. Terms, $4 50 per day or $28 per week.
Stages connect at Catskill with the trains on the Hudson River Railroad and the day boats from Albany and New-York; also, with the steamboats THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION, leaving Pier No. 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, for Catskill, daily, at 5 P. M.—Saturdays at 2 P. M.
CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

CATSKILL, N. Y.
Large new house, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds, on the Hudson River; scenery unsurpassed in the world; location desirable and accessible by boats and cars. No efforts or expense spared to make this house emphatically first-class. Is now open. Address JOHN BREASTED, Prospect Park Hotel, Catskill.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY.
FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.
Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M.
On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.—JOS. C. BLAIR, Campton, N. H., can accommodate a few more families with rooms, if applied for immediately. Situation elevated and healthy, on stage route to and 20 miles from Franconia Notch, and 4 miles above Plymouth, and within 3 miles around the house embracing the finest views of the famous Pemigewasset Valley; boats on the river, and horses and carriages; terms reasonable; references given. Address G. C. BLAIR, Plymouth, N. H.

STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., now open. Rooms secured at the Astor House, or by telegraph. Families remaining over four weeks taken at reduced rates.
C. A. STETSON, JR.

COOPER HOUSE, OTSEGO LAKE, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—Railroad communication from Albany; gas in every room; capacity for 400 guests; band of music; inducements offered to families.
CHARLES A. WATKINS, Proprietor.

RAILROADS.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

Combination Excursion Tickets to all principal points in New-York, New-England, the Canadas and Lake Superior region, embracing many new and attractive routes, and a great variety of SHORT and CHEAP excursions as well as long and extensive tours, at very moderate rates, can now be obtained at the offices of the ERIE RAILWAY, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of 23d-st. and foot of Chambers-st., and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen. Supt. WM. R. BARR, Gen. Pass'r Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:
Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping coaches, through to Cleveland. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati.
For Port Jervis and Way, 11:30 A. M., daily, stopping at all stations; and 4:30 P. M., Orange Co. Express, connecting for Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery and Unionville.
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.
For Greycourt and Way, at 8:30 A. M., daily.
For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train 11:30 P. M., daily.
For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:30 A. M., 9 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.
L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
* To Piermont only.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.

CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after Aug. 6, 1869, trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 8:00 A. M. mail for Patchogue and all stations. 10:00 A. M., Merrick and all stations. 3:30 P. M. express to Patchogue, stopping at Merrick. South Oyster Bay, and all stations east except Wellwood. Passengers by this train will be ticketed through to Bellport and Fireplace, via stage from Patchogue. 4:15 P. M. Rockaway passenger train, stopping at Clarenceville, Springfield and Valley Stream. 4:30 P. M. accommodation to Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue. 6:30 P. M. to Merrick, and on Saturdays through to Islip. All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 3:30 P. M. express. The 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. trains will connect with boat for Fire Island. ROBERT WHITE, Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, leave New-York as follows: Cincinnati and Chicago Express, 8 A. M.; Chicago Express, 10:45 A. M.; Montreal Express, 4 P. M.; Pacific Express, 6:30 P. M.; Night Express, 11 P. M. Elegant drawing-room cars attached to all day trains, and sleeping cars to night trains. The 6:30 P. M. train runs on Sundays.
APRIL 26, 1869. WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-Pres.

NEW-YORK TO MONTREAL WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.—On and after July 26, 1869, a passenger train will leave New-York and Harlem Railroad depot, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7 A. M., for Montreal, Ogdensburg and intermediate points.
Tickets can be procured and baggage checked to all points North.
I. C. BUCKHOUT, General Superintendent.
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1869.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.
MAY 17, 1869.

THE CREAMER SAFETY BRAKE is the cheapest and most valuable safeguard ever applied to railroad trains. Thousands of them are in use. WM. G. CREAMER & SON, 19 Platt-st., N. Y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

NEW-YORK, July 31, 1869.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of HOLMES & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. SAMUEL HOLMES retiring from the firm.
SAMUEL HOLMES.
SAMUEL H. HOLMES.
ISAAC H. HOLMES.
LEWIS D. JACKSON.
The business will be continued as heretofore, under the firm of HOLMES & CO., at No. 814 Broadway, nearly opposite to 11th-st.
SAMUEL H. HOLMES.
ISAAC H. HOLMES.
LEWIS D. JACKSON.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

The largest stock in the City.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

AN ASSURED SUCCESS!
Mrs. Sidney F. Bateman's original American Comedy of

SELF,

WITH
MR. JOHN E. OWENS
in his great characterization of JOHN UNIT,
supported by
Mr. W. R. FLOYD,
OLIVER DOUD, B. T. RINGGOLD,
Miss EFFIE GERMON,
Miss ANNIE DELAND, Miss AMELIA HARRIS,
Miss FLORENCE STANLEY and Mrs. F. MORDAUNT.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

TWO PERFORMANCES THIS DAY.
MATINEE AT 1½. EVENING AT 8.
MATINEE AT 1½. EVENING AT 8.
THE POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT,
THE POPULAR GEO. L. FOX,
THE POPULAR KIRALFY TROUPE,
THE POPULAR PANTOMIME,
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK.
GEO. L. FOX, (the great comic genius,) CLOWN.
Mlle. HANIOLA and Messrs. IMRE and BOLOSSY,
THE SENSATIONAL DANCERS,
APPEAR TWICE! APPEAR TWICE!
HARVEST HOME. HARVEST HOME.
THE ELEVEN FAVORITE HUNGARIANS.
THIRTY LADIES OF THE BALLET.
THE FUN OF THE FOXES.
THE UNRIVALED QUARTETTE.
Lots of Fun, New Tricks, Novel Costumes.
GEO. L. FOX'S FLYING VELOCIPEDE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Authorized successor to Barnum's American Museum.
BROADWAY—corner of 30th-st.—BROADWAY.
100,000 WONDERS AND CURIOSITIES ON VIEW.
OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
TWO DAILY DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES.
ADMISSION to all the ATTRACTIONS, 30 cents.
MATINEE AT 2. EVENING AT 8.
MATINEE AT 2. WORRELL EVENING AT 8.
MATINEE AT 2. SISTERS. EVENING AT 8.
MATINEE AT 2. Great Burlesque. EVENING AT 8.
MATINEE AT 2. Lalla Rookh. EVENING AT 8.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL FREE CHURCH, convenient for strangers, 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Rev. WALTER DELAFIELD, Minister in charge. Rev. H. DUYCKINCK will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. BRAINARD RAY at 7¾ P. M.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER of Fulton and William sts.—This Church will be reopened on SUNDAY, Aug. 15; morning service at 10½ o'clock; evening service at 7¾ o'clock. After THIS DAY, (Saturday,) the Fulton-st. daily noon prayer meeting will be held in the North Dutch Church, corner of Fulton and William sts., commencing MONDAY, Aug. 16.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church, Jane-st., between 8th-av. and Hudson-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. D. MATHEWS, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. This church will remain open all Summer; those whose churches are closed are cordially invited to worship with us. Seats provided for all.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, No. 9 University-place, between Waverley-place and 8th-st.—Divine service every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Prayer meeting every THURSDAY EVENING at 7½. Rev. A. GORY, from France, is the pastor. N. B.—The above services will not be discontinued during the whole Summer.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOciety, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st.—Presbyterian Church.—United services of this congregation and that worshiping on the corner of 2d-av. and 14th-st. on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Preaching by Rev. JAMES B. BONAR.

THE CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (Presbyterian,) corner Park (4th) av. and 35th-st., Rev. GEORGE L. PRENTISS, D. D., Pastor.—Rev. LYMAN H. ATWATER, D. D., of Princeton, will preach in this church each SABBATH during the month of August. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, 7TH st., near 3d-av.—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. WILLIAM ROSS, and in the EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock, by Rev. GEORGE HOLLIS. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer meeting at 6½ P. M.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE of the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original Mission at the Points; Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. and 2 P. M. Short addresses by visitors; singing by the children. Friends of the cause are invited.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in the temporary Chapel of the Plymouth Baptist Church, No. 601 9th-av., just below 47th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—Rev. Dr. LOTHROP, of Boston, will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, Aug. 15. Morning service, 10½; evening service, 8 o'clock. At evening service seats free.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS.—Large chapel of the University, Washington-square. Rev. Dr. DEEMS is to preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Free seats. Cordial invitation and special attention to strangers.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. GEO. LANSING TAYLOR, Pastor, will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7¾ o'clock P. M. Preaching in the afternoon at 3½ o'clock. Seats free. All are cordially invited.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST. REFORMED Church, west of 8th-av., Rev. ISAAC RILEY, Pastor.—Divine service on SUNDAY, 15th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Rev. J. V. N. SCHENCK is expected to preach, morning and evening.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULchre, 74th-st., near 4th-av.—Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector. Services every SUNDAY during the Summer at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday School at 2½ P. M. All the seats in this church are free.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH st., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Rev. H. H. COLE will preach at 7½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M., and Rev. S. F. HOLMES at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., the latter service for deaf mutes.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 50th-st., near 8th-av.—Preaching in this Church on SABBATH MORNING, by Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS. Service commencing at 10½ o'clock. No evening service.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH of the Advent, 46th-st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. A. B. HART, Rector.—Hours of service on Sunday: 10½ o'clock A. M., 4 o'clock P. M. Sunday School 2½ o'clock P. M.

DIVINE SERVICE ON SUNDAY, AT 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M., in the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Churches, corner of 5th-av. and 29th-st., and corner of Lafayette-place and 4th-st.

REV. DR. SHEDD WILL PREACH in the Chelsea Presbyterian Church, West 22d-st., near 9th-av., SUNDAY MORNING, Aug. 15, at 10½ o'clock.

SECOND ADVENT—PREACHING SUNDAY, the 15th, at No. 405 Grand-st., one door above Clinton, on the great subject of *The Second Personal Coming of Christ and a Preparation to Meet Him.*

A FREE CHURCH AT THE CORNER of Market and Henry sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. EDWARD HOPPER, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Seamen invited. Seats all free.

CHRISTIANS MEET TO EAT THE Lord's Supper SUNDAY, at 3¾ o'clock P. M., at No. 28 Rutgers-st. "For as often as ye eat this bread, &c., ye do show the Lord's death till He come."

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church 4th-av., corner 22d-st.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. WENTWORTH. No service in the evening.

AT $2 50, WRITING, TWENTY-FOUR lessons. Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Spelling, German, French, $6 each. PAINE'S Business College, 62 Bowery, corner Canal-st. Established, 1849.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st.—Religious meeting SUNDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. Ladies and gentlemen cordially invited to attend.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, north side, west of Broadway.—By Divine permission, services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. SCOTT.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Reading at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. R. S. FOSTER, D. D.

SAINT THOMAS' CHURCH, R. W. WILLIAMS, sexton and undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LAWYER OF EXPERIENCE, NOW in active practice in the South, desires to remove to New-York and form a copartnership with some lawyer doing a good business. References as to character and ability given. Address A. B., Post Office Box No. 308.

AN EDITOR OF LONG EXPERIENCE on New-York dailies is open to an engagement on a lively out-of-town paper as manager or otherwise, or would purchase part or entire interest. Address B., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE — A WELL-ESTABLISHED hardware business of four years' standing in an Eastern city; sales in past year $300,000. Cash capital required $50,000. For particulars address Post Office Box No. 1,162.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, Monuments, Headstones. The largest and finest stock. Mantels, also catalogues, sent to the country. A. KLABER, 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

S. KLABER, NO. 52 1ST-AV., NEAR 3d-st., is selling marble mantels, headstones, at cost, on account of removing to his new factory.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

CORNER 23D-ST. AND 8TH-AV.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS, AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
LAST TWO NIGHTS OF LUCILLE WESTERN IN GREEN BUSHES.
SATURDAY EVENING—ANOTHER GREAT BILL.
GREEN BUSHES AND ROSINA MEADOWS.
MONDAY—THE SPY OF ST. MARC; OR, THE ACTRESS OF PADUA.
NOTICE.—THE SEA OF ICE.
In order that the revival of this beautiful, romantic and spectacular drama should justify the reputation enjoyed by the Grand Opera House for its unsurpassed liberality in the production of its plays, it is found absolutely imperative to postpone the first performance of the above great drama until MONDAY, Aug. 23, when it will be positively produced on a scale of unusual magnificence, and with a powerful distribution of characters, including several important additions to the regular company.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
in his world-renowned character of
RIP VAN WINKLE.
SECOND RIP VAN WINKLE MATINEE ON SATURDAY NEXT, commencing at 2 o'clock.
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers……JARRETT & PALMER
BRILLIANT RECEPTION!
OVERWHELMING SUCCESS OF
Boucicault and House's drama, in three acts, entitled
ARRAH-NA-POGUE;
OR, THE WICKLOW WEDDING.
DAN BRYANT……as SHAUN THE POST
DOMINICK MURRAY……as MICHAEL FEENEY
Miss ROSE EYTINGE……as ARRAH-NA-POGUE
Miss JOSEPHINE FIDDES…as FANNY POWERS
Seats secured six days in advance.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS,
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
MR. J. LEVY.
THEO. THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, AUG. 14, AT 8.
1. Overture, "Magic Flute"……Mozart
2. { Polka Masurka, "Die Sirene" / Polka, Schnell, "Elle mit Welle" }……Strauss
3. Andante, "5th Symphony"……Beethoven
4. Ballet, "Faust," (new)……Gounod
5. Overture, "Preciosa"……Weber
6. Cavatina, "Bel Raggio," Solo for Cornet…Rossini
MR. J. LEVY.
7. Waltz, "Carnevals Messenger"……Strauss
8. "Traeumerei,"……Schumann
9. Fackeltanz, No. 1 in B……Meyerbeer
10. Overture, "Nabucco"……Verdi
11. Polka, "Zerline," Solo for Cornet……Etting
MR. J. LEVY.
12. Grand Quadrille, "Schuetzen"……Strauss
ADMISSION THIRTY-FIVE CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, TWO DOLLARS EXTRA.
Can be obtained during the day at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Last appearance of Mr. W. H. WHALLEY. BRIAN BOREIHME. FLYING DUTCHMAN. Mr. Whalley in both pieces.

SUMMER EVENING CONCERTS AT the Brooklyn Skating Rink, Clermont, near Myrtle-av., by DODWORTH'S UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA. Commence at 8. Admission, 25 cents.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS.

The large first-class steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, and barges WALTER SANDS, WM. MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT and MERCHANT, with steamboats of all kinds; also, Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove and Alderney Park. Apply to J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge IRENE, foot of Morton-st.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 2, 1869.
Sealed proposals for furnishing stationery for the use of the United States Custom-houses for the year ending June 30, 1870, will be received at this Department until the 2d day of September, 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
Blank forms for bidding will be furnished upon application.
The bids will be considered and accepted or rejected item by item.
Contracts must be executed by the successful bidders within ten days after being called upon so to do.
The articles contracted for must be furnished from time to time during the year in quantities pursuant to orders from the Department. The entire quantities will, however, be called for during the year.
Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a bond, with sufficient sureties, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, ($10,000,) approved by a United States officer of the district in which the sureties reside or do business, on a form to be furnished by the Department, conditioned upon the execution of a contract for furnishing such portion of the articles as may be awarded under it, and the performance of the same.
All deliveries will be subject to inspection by an expert detailed for the purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the delivery of an inferior article will be deemed sufficient cause to annul the contract at the option of the Secretary.
Deliveries must be free of charge at the Treasury Department, Washington.
The failure to comply with any one order under the contract will operate as the forfeiture of the entire penalty of the bond, or the Secretary of the Treasury may direct the purchase in open market of such quantities of any articles as shall be necessary to supply the deficiency occasioned by such failure, and charge to the contractors fifty per centum of the price which it shall be found necessary to pay for such articles.
Proposals unaccompanied by a satisfactory bond will not be considered, and contracts will be awarded only to established manufacturers of or dealers in the articles.
(Signed) GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

ARMY BUILDING, COR. OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., NEW-YORK CITY, Aug. 10, 1869. }
PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE WILL be received by the undersigned until FRIDAY, 11 o'clock A. M., Sept. 10, 1869, for the following SUBSISTENCE STORES, viz.:
200 barrels of Prime Mess Pork, iron hoop on each end.
300 barrels of Flour, round hoops, full head lined.
10,000 pounds of Carolina Rice, in oak barrels, full head lined.
5,000 gallons of pure Cider Vinegar, in barrels.
30,000 pounds of Brown Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Cut Loaf Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Crushed Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Granulated Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Coffee "A" Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
20,000 pounds of Green Rio Coffee, in oak barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Java Coffee, in mats, packed in gunny-bags.
16,000 pounds of Fine Salt, in barrels, full head lined.
15,000 pounds of Family Soap, boxes 80 pounds each, strapped.
1,200 pounds of Lard, in 5-pound caddies, packed 12 in a box.
3,000 pounds of Sugar-Cured Hams, packed in tierces.
The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, the same as stated in previous advertisements from this office. W. W. BURNS, Brevet Brigadier-General and C. S. U. S. A.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25, from persons legally authorized to lay the "Brown and Miller" pavement, and also the "Fisk concrete" pavement, in the City of New-York, for the laying of the "Brown and Miller" pavement in North Moore-street, from West Broadway to West-street, and in White-street, from Centre-street to Broadway; and for the laying of the "Fisk concrete" pavement in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Third to Sixth-avenue.
The plans for these works can be seen, and specifications and forms for the bids obtained, on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
GEO. S. GREENE,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1869.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
First—For laying Belgian pavement in Fifty-third-street, from Second-avenue to the East River.
Second—For laying crosswalk in Thirty-eighth-street, at west side of Eighth-avenue.
Third—For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones, and flagging Eighty-first-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
First—Both sides of Fifty-third-street, from Second-avenue, to the East River, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
Second—Both sides of Thirty-eighth-street, from Eighth-avenue, to the extent of half the block between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and the west side of Eighth-avenue to the extent of half the block, northerly and southerly from Thirty-eighth-street.
Third—Both sides of Eighty-first-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1869. }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GEORGE C. TIEMAN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of Thomas J. Northall, No. 9 Willoughby-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 27th day of November next.—Dated May 21, 1869.
GEORGE H. SIEMON,
FREDERICK A. STOHLMANN, } Executors.
my22-law6mSa*

THE VREELAND CASE.

The Complainant Attempts to Commit Suicide—Destitution the Cause of the Act.

The public is familiar with the details of the Vreeland abandonment case, which has been before the Courts in several shapes for some time past, and was concluded during the present week before Judge CARDOZO by the defendant giving bonds to appear before the Grand Jury. The complainant in the case, Mrs. CARRIE VREELAND, lives in two rooms on the second floor, rear of No. 384 Sixth-avenue, and has been in very straightened circumstances during all the time she has been struggling to obtain the interest she claims in the immense property of VREELAND as his wife. It appears, however, that the struggle has been a most desperate one, and about 7 o'clock last evening she endeavored to seek refuge in death. She swallowed a very large dose of arsenic, but the fact was soon discovered, and a neighboring physician being summoned, administered an antidote which relieved her of the greater portion of the poison, and she soon so far revived that her complete recovery is considered probable. When sufficiently recovered to converse, she freely admitted that she had attempted self-destruction in consequence of her poverty, but she bitterly regretted that she had been so weak as to yield to the temptation to seek relief in death.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 13—11 A. M.

Consols open at 92⅞ for money and 93 for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 83⅛; Erie, 19½; Illinois, 94⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 13—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens active; Middling Uplands, 13d.; Middling Orleans, 13⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

The sales of the week have been 75,000 bales, of which 16,000 were taken for export and 10,000 on speculation. The stock in port and on shipboard is estimated at 250,000 bales, of which 122,000 are American.

The total stock of Cotton in port is 15,000 bales greater than the estimates heretofore made, while the stock of American is 10,000 bales less.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 13.

Sugar quiet, both on the spot and afloat.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 13—1 P. M.

Consols for money, 92¾; for account, 92¾. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 83⅝. Stocks quiet—Illinois, 94½; Atlantic and Great Western, 25⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 13—1 P. M.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is firm; Peas, 43s. ⅌ quarter for Canadian. No. 2 Red Western Wheat, 10s. 2d.@10s. 3d. ⅌ cental.

The total receipts of wheat for three days to this port have been 25,000 quarters, of which 15,000 were American.

PROVISIONS—Lard, 75s. ⅌ cwt. Pork, 102s. 6d. ⅌ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 13—2 P. M.

COTTON—The market is active and prices have advanced ⅛d. ⅌ lb.; Middling Uplands, 13⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 13⅜d. The sales of the day, it is now thought, will reach 15,000 bales.

The stock of Cotton at sea bound to this port is estimated at 676,000 bales, of which 19,000 are en route from the United States.

TRADE REPORT—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is quiet but firm.

HAVRE, Friday, Aug. 13.

Cotton opens quiet and steady, both spot and afloat.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 13—4:30 P. M.

Consols closed at 92⅞ for money and 92⅞ for account. American Securities closed quiet; United States Five-twenties, 83⅝. Illinois Centrals, 94⅛; Eries, 19⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 13—4:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed active at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands....13⅛d.
Middling Orleans....13⅜d.

The sales of the day foot up 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 11s. 4d. on spot, and 10s. 3d. afloat, for White California; Red Western unchanged. Flour has advanced to 25s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—The market closed unchanged for all articles except Bacon, which has advanced to 63s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 13—4:30 P. M.

Spirits Turpentine, 26s. 6d. Other articles unaltered.

ANTWERP, Friday, Aug. 13.

Petroleum firmer; Standard White, 53¾f.

PARIS, (Via French Cable,) Friday, Aug. 13.

Bourse quiet; Rentes, 73f. 30c.

FRANKFORT, Friday, Aug. 13—Evening.

United States Bonds closed at 88⅛@88½.

HAVRE, Friday, Aug. 13—Evening.

Cotton closed quiet and steady for both on spot and afloat.

HAVANA, Friday, Aug. 13.

All qualities of Sugar have slightly declined in price.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Friday, Aug. 13.

FLOUR quiet; Spring Extras, $6 25@$7 50. WHEAT—No. 1 unchanged; No. 2 firmer at $1 41½@$1 42, seller August; in the afternoon excited and irregular, closing at $1 42½@$1 43, seller August. CORN—No. 2, 91c.@92c.; in the afternoon neglected; sales of No. 2 at 90½c., seller last half August. OATS quiet and nominal; No. 2, 50c. RYE firm at $1 04 for No. 2. BARLEY quiet and easier; No. 2, $1 30, seller September. HIGHWINES steady and firm at $1 06. PROVISIONS dull and inactive; quotations nominal. LARD, 19c. Dry-salted SHOULDERS, 13¾c.; Rough Sides, 16⅛c.; Short Rib Sides, 16¾c.@17c. HAMS, 17½c.@18c. CATTLE in better demand and firmer at $4@$4 50 for Cows; $7@$8 for good to extra Shipping Steers. Live HOGS active and lower; Common, $8 25@$9 40; Extra, $8 75@$9 20. FREIGHTS firm and steady. RECEIPTS—2,800 bbls. Flour, 69,000 bushels Wheat, 102,500 bushels Corn, 35,000 bushels Oats, 1,400 bushels Rye, 8,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 67,000 bushels Wheat, 118,000 bushels Corn, 8,500 bushels Oats, 4,000 Hogs.

BUFFALO, Friday, Aug. 13.

FLOUR steady but quiet. WHEAT in good demand and higher; sales early of 2 cars New White Kentucky at $1 80; 7,500 bushels Amber Ohio at $1 54; 7,500 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 46, and 15,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago at $1 42; in the afternoon 15,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago at $1 45; 22,500 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 49; 22,500 do. at $1 50; 10,500 Red Ohio at $1 55, closing strong. CORN quiet and firm; sales 40,000 bushels at $1 03½@$1 05. OATS quiet; sales 3,000 bushels old Western at 66c. RYE nominally unchanged. PORK steady at $34 25@$34 50 for heavy Mess. LARD steady at 19½c. HIGHWINES nominal at $1 10. FREIGHTS—13¾c. on Wheat, 11½c. on Corn, and 7½c. on Oats to New-York. RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 50,000 bushels; Corn, 40,000 bushels; Oats, 27,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 60,000 bushels; Corn, 23,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Aug. 13.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 399 bales; Low Middlings, 30c.@30½c.; sales of the week, 1,601 bales; receipts of the week, gross, 1,037 bales; net, 386 bales. Exports—To Havre, 1,921 bales; coastwise, 788 bales. Stock, 1,449 bales. Receipts to-day, 121 bales; exports to-day, coastwise, 7 bales. GOLD, 133⅛. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 148⅛; New-York Sight, ⅛@¼ premium. FLOUR—Superfine, $5 75; Double Extra, $6 50; Treble Extra, $6 62½. CORN dull; Mixed, $1; White, $1 05. OATS—Prime at 65c. BRAN, $1. HAY dull at $29. PORK, $35 50. BACON quiet and firm; Shoulders, 17c.; Sides, 19¾c.@20c. SUGAR—Common, 11c.@12c.; Prime, 14c.@14½c. MOLASSES dull; Reboiled, 60c.@70c. WHISKY, $1 12@$1 15. COFFEE dull; Fair, 15½c.; Prime, 16½c.@16¾c.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Aug. 13.

TOBACCO steady and unchanged. COTTON quiet at 31½c. FLOUR steady; Superfine, $5 25@$5 50; Extra, $5 60@$6 75; Double Extra, $6@$6 50; Treble Extra, $6 60@$7. WHEAT declining; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 20@$1 30; Prime to Fancy White, $1 40@$1 60; Low Prime to strictly Prime, $1 24@$1 35; Choice to Fancy, $1 35@$1 50. CORN dull; White in bulk, 90c.; do. in sacks, $1. OATS heavy; Mixed in bulk, 44c.@44½c.; Black and Mixed in sacks, 50c.@51c.; White, 52c.@56c. BARLEY dull at $1 for Spring. RYE advancing; sales at 90c.@$1. WHISKY firm at $1 10. PORK firm at $34 50. BACON firm at 15¾c. for Shoulders, 19c. for Clear Rib Sides, 19¼c.@19½c. for Clear Sides. CATTLE quiet and unchanged. Live HOGS firm at $8 25@$10. RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 55,000 bushels; Corn, 2,500 bushels; Oats, 4,500 bushels.

OSWEGO, Friday, Aug. 13.

FLOUR unchanged; sales 1,400 bbls. at $7 75@$8 for No. 1 Spring; $8@$8 25 for Amber Winter; $8 50 for White; $9@$9 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales 2,200 bushels No. 1 Red Indiana at $1 60; No. 2 Milwaukee Club held at $1 56, to arrive. CORN dull; sales of car lots No. 2 kiln-dried at $1 11. CORN-MEAL, $2 30 ⅌ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $21@$22; Shipstuffs, $25; Middlings, $28@$30 ⅌ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 8¼c.; Corn, 7½c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson. Railroad FREIGHTS on Flour, to Boston, 68c.; to Albany, 50c.; to New-York, 58c. Lake IMPORTS—12,600 bushels Wheat, 1,510,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—1,320 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat, 5,500 bushels Corn, 1,056,000 feet Lumber.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 13.

COTTON quiet and steady; Middlings nominally 33½c. FLOUR scarcely so firm, and a fair business; Howard-street Superfine, $6 25@$6 75; do. Extra, $7@$8; do. Family, $8 25@$9; City Mills Superfine, $6 25@$7; do. Extra, $7@$8 25; do. Family, $8 50@$10 50; Western Superfine, $6 25@$6 50; do. Extra, $7@$7.75; do. Family, $8@$8 50. WHEAT lower; receipts large; sales of Red at $1 60@$1 65. CORN—White, $1 09; Yellow, $1 15. OATS, 60c. Mess PORK, $34@$34 25. BACON firm; Rib Sides, 19¼c.; Clear Rib, 19½c.@19¾c.; Shoulders, 16½c. HAMS, 24c.@25c. LARD firm at 19½c.@20½c. WHISKY firm at $1 13.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 13.

COTTON unchanged; FLOUR in limited demand; Superfine, $5 25@$5 44; Extras, $5 62½@$5 75; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $6 50@$7 75; Pennsylvania do., $6 25@$7; Ohio do., $6 75@$8. WHEAT less firm; New Red, $1 59@$1 60; White, $1 70@$1 80. RYE steady at $1 25. CORN very quiet; Yellow, $1 18; Mixed Western, $1 15@$1 16. OATS steady; Old Western, 74c.; New, 60c.@65c. GROCERIES very quiet. PROVISIONS unchanged. PETROLEUM advanced; Crude, 22c.; Refined, 32c.@32½c. WHISKY steady and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Aug. 13.

FLOUR quiet and firm; Family, $6@$6 25. WHEAT active and buoyant; No. 2 Red, $1 28@$1 30; White, $1 40@$1 45. CORN dull at 90c. OATS firm at 55c.@60c. RYE dull at 90c.@95c. BARLEY—But little offering. TOBACCO in good demand at full rates. WHISKY firm at $1 08. PROVISIONS firm; sales of Pork at $33 50, and Lard at 20c.; neither offered freely at the quotations. Bulk MEATS held firmly at 14c.@16½c. BACON firm; Shoulders held at 13¾c.; Sides, 19c. HAMS, 24c. MONEY easy. EXCHANGE steady.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Aug. 13.

FLOUR advancing; Superfine, $7. WHEAT steady; Red, $1 10; White, $1 20. CORN steady; in bulk, 75c. OATS steady; in bulk, 45c. RYE, 85c. BARLEY, $1 15. TOBACCO steady; sales 53 hhds. at $4 30@$16 75. PROVISIONS very firm. Mess PORK, $34. BACON—Shoulders, 16c.; Clear Rib Sides, 19¾c.; Clear Sides, 19¾c. LARD, 20¼c.@22c. HIGHWINES, $1 08.

TOLEDO, Friday, Aug. 13.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT advancing; No. 1 Red, $1 50@$1 51; No. 2 Red, $1 48. CORN dull at 96c. for No. 2. OATS dull; No. 1, 56c. on spot; 53c. seller September. RYE dull. RECEIPTS—2,800 bbls. Flour, 67,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 90,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, Aug. 13.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT unsettled; No. 1, $1 57; No. 2, $1 47½. OATS declining; No. 2, 59½c.@60c. CORN nominal. BARLEY nominal. Grain FREIGHTS firmer, at 4c. to Buffalo and 9c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 33,000 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, Friday, Aug. 13.

COTTON—Receipts, 39 bales; exports, none; receipts of the week, 134 bales; exports of the week, 175 bales. FLOUR steady; Superfine, $5@$6. WHEAT, $1 10@$1 40. CORN, 85c. OATS, 80c. PORK, $35. LARD, 20c.@22c. BACON firm; Shoulders, 16c.@16½c.; Sides, 20c.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Friday, Aug. 13.

Two more bales of COTTON of the new crop were received early this morning. One bale was raised in Lowndes County, and the other in this county. One bale is to be expressed immediately to LEHMAN BROTHERS, New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Aug. 12.

FLOUR is firm at $5 12½. Sales of choice shipping WHEAT at $1 75@$1 77½. The principal buyers refuse to negotiate fresh contracts in consequence of the close condition of the money market. Legal-tenders, 74.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, Aug. 13.

COTTON quiet; sales, 56 bales; receipts, none; exports, coastwise, 5 bales; receipts of the week, 189 bales; exports of the week, 489 bales; stock, 363 bales; Middlings, 31½c.; Sea Islands, 50c.@$1; sales of the week, 190 bales.

MOBILE, Friday, Aug. 13.

COTTON quiet; Low Middlings, 30c.; receipts, 44 bales; exports, 90 bales; receipts of the week, 122 bales; exports, coastwise, 745 bales; stock, 371 bales; sales of the week, 565 bales; sales to-day, 75 bales.

NORFOLK, Va., Friday, Aug. 13.

COTTON—Receipts of the week, 236 bales; exports, coastwise, 238 bales; stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared, none; market quiet and firm; Low Middlings, 31½c.; sales of the week, 10 bales.

DETROIT, Friday, Aug. 13.

FLOUR scarce. WHEAT steady; Extra White, $1 68; No. 1 White, $1 55; No. 1 Amber, $1 40. CORN steady at $1 05 for No. 1. OATS dull at 63c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, Aug. 13.

COTTON easier with very little demand; sales, 34 bales; receipts, 7 bales; Middlings, 30½c.@31c.; stock on hand, 514 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Friday, Aug. 13.

COTTON—Middlings, 31c.; receipts to-day, 8 bales; receipts of the week, 256 bales; exports, 235 bales; sales, none; stock, 184 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Friday, Aug. 13.

Spirits TURPENTINE, 39c. RESIN, $1 55@$4 50. Crude TURPENTINE unchanged. TAR, $2 25.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 13—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	N. W.	Clear	68
Halifax	W.	Clear	68
Portland	S. W.	Clear	66
Boston	S. W.	Clear	71
New-York	S.	Clear	76
Philadelphia	E.	Raining	76
Washington	E.	Overcast	80
Wilmington	S.	Raining	78
Fortress Monroe	—	Clear	75
Richmond	S. W.	Clear	79
Charleston	N. E.	Clear	83
Savannah	N. E.	Clear	79
Augusta, Ga	—	Clear	76
Oswego	W.	Clear	78
Buffalo	S. E.	Raining	67
Pittsburg	—	Raining	78
Chicago	S. W.	Foggy	78
Louisville	N.	Hazy	77
Mobile	N. E.	Clear	84
Key West	E.	Cloudy	87
Havana	—	Clear	84

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Main....July 31..Bremen....New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Erin....Aug. 14..New-York..Liverpool.
Bellona....Aug. 14..New-York....London.
Caledonia....Aug. 14..New-York....Glasgow.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for German States, *via* Bremen, by the *Bremen*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *City of Antwerp*, close at 9 A. M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on Pier No. 65 North River to 10:45 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 13—*In steamship Cambria, from Glasgow.*—Malcolm McLeod, Thos. Willey, Mrs. M. Lytle, Wm. Jackson, Wm. Simple, wife and family, Mr. Fallett, Mr. Robertson, Jas. Miller, Geo. Moore and wife, W. O. Strong and wife, Miss Harper, Robt. Lusk, Mrs. Van Rippen and child, Miss Margaret Boyd, John George, H. G. Frezer, Jas. Thompson, wife and family, Jas. Blamire, wife and child, Mrs. E. Johnson, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. J. Williams, Miss Fleming, Miss E. A. Downey, Robt. Harper, J. D. Smith, Dr. Jas. Burns, J. Cortledge, wife and family, Miss H. A. Hardman, J. Bullock, Mrs. Buchanan, Miss A. Aitkan, J. Swift, J. Tubshaw, wife and child, C. Baxter, H. Coffey and wife, James McCormick, Joseph McCormick, Wm. Baylis, Miss Lennox, Miss Jessie Lennox, Mrs. Reed, W. Corson and wife, J. McRae and child, Mme. Hovitzki, John Fairer.

In steamship Mercedita, from Fernandina.—D. M. Gillman, A. J. Peters, S. E. De Forrest, Mrs. Sheppard, child and servant, Henry Potter, James Collins, Rev. E. P. Crane and wife, Rev. W. J. McCormick, M. Downey, Colonel McCormick, W. H. Jordan.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 09 | Sun sets..... 7 00 | Moon sets..11 30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.12 27 | Gov. Island. 1 16 | Hell Gate.. 2 38

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Aug. 13.

Cleared.

Steamship Erin, (Br.,) Webster, Liverpool, National Steamship Co.; Bellona, (Br.,) Billinge, London, Howland & Aspinwall.

Ships W. Wilcox, Johnson, Alicante, Ruger Bros.; Cynosure, (Br.,) Teerans, Liverpool, Tapscott, Bro. & Co.

Barks Narragansett, Hamlen, Bristol, J. Atkins & Co.; Cheviot, Whitney, Kingston, Jam., A. H. Solomon & Co.; Carib, Jayne, St. Croix, P. Hanford & Co.; Crusoe, (Br.,) Mix, Sagua, Crocket, Wood & Co.; N. J. Cummings, (Br.,) Hocking, Cow Bay, D. R. De Wolf.

Brigs Annie, (Br.,) Smith, Liverpool, N. S., Boyd & Hincken; San Giacam, (Ital.,) Trapani, Bristol, J. Robinson & Co.

Schrs. Minnie, Dixon, Savannah, N. L. McCready & Co.; Lilly, Hughes, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; N. Bloomfield, Hobbs, Stamford.

Sloop Emperor, Dewick, Providence, G. R. Rackett & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Pioneer, (Br.,) Smith, Cow Bay 5½ ds., with coal to Snow & Burgess. The P. arrived off Sandy Hook 10 A. M., 13th.

Steamship Mercedita, Starkey, Fernandina, Fla., Aug. 8, with mdse. and passengers to Florida Railroad Co. Aug. 11, lat. 34 40, lon. 75 30, passed bark R. Murray, Jr., bound north.

Steamship Valley City, Johnson, Washington, D. C., and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Phillips & Brown.

Steamship Main, (N. G.) Von Oterendorp, Bremen July 31, via Southampton Aug. 3, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steamship Fanita, Brooks, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Ship Pacific, Foss, Liverpool 40 ds., with mdse. to Jas. W. Elwell & Co. Experienced strong westerly gales during the first part of passage, and since had light W. and S. W. winds and thick fog.

Ship Colorado, (of Boston,) Doane, Calcutta March 13, with linseed, jute, &c., to H. O. Briggs, of Boston. Experienced heavy westerly gales for 5 ds. off the Cape of Good Hope, during which lost and split sails, &c.; had light winds and fine weather the remainder of the passage; passed the Cape of Good Hope June 1, and crossed the equator July 5, in lon. 30.

Ship Clara Wheeler, (of Wilmarth, of and from Liverpool 45 ds., with mdse. to Williams & Guion.

Ship Dragon, (of London,) McLemon, Bombay Feb. 20, via Cochin and Alleppey, Malabar Coast 127 ds., with matting, coffee, linseed oil, &c., to Dow & Son—vessel to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

United States school-ship Dale, Lieutenant-Commander Terry, Annapolis, Md., Aug. 3. She carries 8 guns, and has a crew of 165 officers and men.

Bark Joseph E. Eaton, Marshall, Trinidad de Cuba 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to Fowler & Jova—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Has had light winds and calms during the entire passage, and has been 9 ds. north of Hatteras.

Bark Avena, (of Sligo,) Carry, Martinique 29 ds., with coffee, &c., (being part of the cargo of steamship Mississippi, recently wrecked at that island,) to W. R. Garrison—vessel to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Brig Ella, (of Nassau,) Poole, Rio Grand do Sul 53 ds., with hides and wool to Aldridge & Co. Crossed the equator July 11, in lon. 37. Has had light winds and fine weather the entire passage; from lat. 6½ S. to 33 N. never saw a sail.

Brig Fannie Butler, (of Bangor, Me.,) Bartlett, Mayaguez, P. R., 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to M. C. Rodriguez & Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co. Has been 7 ds. north of Hatteras, with light winds and fine weather.

Brig Antelope, Toothaker, Cow Bay 18 ds., with coal to F. Talbot & Co.

Brig Queen of Devon, (of Plymouth, Eng.,) Turner, Menton 45 ds., with fruit to James Robinson & Co.

Brig Thomas Owen, (of Portland, Me.,) Guptil, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to Moses Taylor & Co., vessel to Thompson & Hunter. Has had moderate weather the entire passage, and been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with light, baffling winds.

Brig Covadonga, (of Turk's Island,) Vives, Cadiz 41 ds., with wine to Henry E. Sprague. Has had light westerly winds and fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Fred. Bliss, (of Camden, Me.,) Sherman, Cow Bay 13 ds., with coal to R. P. Buck & Co. Brig Antelope, for New-York, sailed the day previous; Aug. 8, off George's Banks, was in co. with brig Samuel Welsh, from Cow Bay for New-York.

Schr. J. H. Seguine, French, Yorktown, Va., 4 ds., with wood to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Jennie A. Sheppard, Van Cleaf, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Light of the East, Heath, Portland, Me., with lumber for Newark.

Schr. Petrel, Bunnell, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Cyprus, Wilson, Calais, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Abbie Hodgman, Eaton, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Henry Castoff, Knowles, Port Johnson, for Pawtucket.

Schr. Sarah N. Thomas, Arnold, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Morning Light, Ireland, Philadelphia, for Norwich.

Schr. Old Zach, Johnson, Philadelphia, for Pawtucket.

Schr. W. R. King, Davis, Philadelphia, for Stonington.

Schr. Elisha P. Smith, Wilson, Maryland, for Providence.

Schr. D. Sawyer, Soper, Georgetown, D. C., for Hoboken.

Schr. Oliver Scofield, Disosway, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Daniel Holmes, Rulon, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Siam, Turner, Virginia.
Schr. Ann Amelia, Hudson, Virginia.
Schr. Hannah Champion, Taylor, Virginia.
Schr. Mary E. Smith, Crawford, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Norman, Young, New-Haven.
Schr. Chancellor, Ferguson, Providence.
Schr. R. L. Kenny, Kelly, New-Haven, for Rondout.
Schr. J. M. Seymour, Nickerson, Providence.
Schr. A. S. Parker, Crockett, Glen Cove.
Schr. Dart, Murphy, Stamford.
Schr. Staten Islander, Babcock, Providence.
Schr. J. Clark, Curtis, Hartford.
Schr. Eliza, Davis, New-Haven.
Schr. S. S. Scranton, Clark, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Henry Lemuel, Jones, New-Haven.
Schr. S. P. Goodwin, Waterbury, Stamford.
Schr. H. P. Ely, Stokes, Norwalk.
Schr. Evergreen, Bunce, Norwich, for Rondout.
Schr. C. S. Watson, Adams, Providence.
Schr. Lucy Hall, Hall, Millstone Point.
Schr. Veranda, Ponder, Branford.
Schr. Wm. Bulkley, Bulkley, Providence.
Schr. Cloud, Reed, Trenton, for New-Haven.
Schr. Salmon Washburn, Staples, Pawtucket.
Schr. L. Daniels, Smith, Hartford.
Schr. Louisa, Wells, Sag Harbor.
Schr. Maria, Jones, Westerly, R. I.
Schr. Henry Gibbs, Snow, New-Bedford.
Schr. John Spofford, Hawkins, Providence.
Schr. Pauline, Raynor, Clinton.
Schr. Milton, Gibbs, New-Haven.
Schr. Ontario, Barber, Providence.
Schr. Eliza Hamilton, Cole, Norwich.
Schr. Justice, Briggs, Newport.
Schr. Thos. Potter, Potter, Norwalk.
Schr. Emily, Merrill, Stamford.
Schr. Hase, McGindley, Greenwich.
Schr. Mary Emma, Hart, Northport.
Schr. E. W. Babcock, Dickens, Westerly, R. I.
Schr. Sunny Side, Sears, Sag Harbor.
Schr. Yarmouth, Staples, Yarmouth, Mass.
Schr. Unity, Ray, Brookhaven.
Schr. Wm. Perry, Russell, Brookhaven.
Schr. R. Crook, Young, Kingston, for Harlem.
Schr. Comet, Dow, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Lucy, Clark, Elizabethport, for Marblehead.
Schr. Alida, Nickerson, South Amboy, for Boston.
Schr. Geo. R. Conover, Conover, Norwich.
Schr. Eliza, Vernard, Norwalk.
Schr. Allen, Cobert, Gage, Sag Harbor.
Schr. Tariff, Burns, Norwalk.
Schr. Mary Jane, Leask, Virginia.
Schr. J. T. Boyd, Robbins, Virginia.
Schr. Maria Pierson, Grant, Alexandria.
Schr. Ann E. Valentine, Baylis, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Convert, Snow, Port Johnson, for Wareham.
Schr. Maria C., Jones, Port Johnson, for Salem.

WIND—Sunset, light, S., hazy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—Arr. steamers McClellan, from Baltimore; Aries, from Philadelphia; barks Early Morn, Captain Flemming, from Winnebah, Coast of Africa; Philena, from Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 13.—Sld. schrs. My Rover, New-York; Lottie, Providence.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 13.—Passed in for Baltimore, steamer Baltimore, from Bremen.

Arr. United States steamship Gettysburg, Commander Irwin, from Key West.

HOLMES' HOLE, Aug. 11, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Union, Hyannis for New-York; R. H. Huntley, Boston for do.

P. M.—Arr. schrs. Emma R. Graham, Boston for Philadelphia; Montezuma, Calais for New-York; Porto Rico, Bangor for do.

Passed East, school-ship Massachusetts, on a cruise.

Sld. schr. Senator Grimes.

12th, A. M.—Arr. brig Alice M. Putnam, Baltimore for Boston.

Arr. and sld. schrs. Mary J. Fisher and S. A. Rose, Lynn for Philadelphia; Bengal, Rockland, for New-York; J. M. Kennedy, Ellsworth for do.

Also arr. brig Aliston, Philadelphia for Salem; schrs. Gilbert Green, Philadelphia for Lynn; Richmond, do. for Boston; Lucy Jones, Baltimore for do.; John B. Morris, from Boston.

Sld. brigs Olive, Essex, and Alexander Millikin; schrs. Baloon, Edna Harwood, Fanny Blake, Hattie Anna, Raven, Deborah Atwood, Vesta, R. K. Vaughan, Bowdoin, Carrie Melvin, Frank B. Colton, W. F. Phelps, E. T. Allen, Annie May, C. W. May, P. A. Saunders, J. M. Flannagan, Wm. G. Dearborn, Richard Peterson, Wm. Walton, Ethan Allen, Emma L. Porter, L. A. Dannenhewer, E. & L. Cordery, Chimo, Albert, Saxon, Alaska, Belle, J. T. Weaver, H. L. Slaight, Joseph Baxter, Senator, Flora King, Uncle Tom, R. W. Godfrey, Rosanna Rose, A. Denike, Franconia, Union, R. H. Huntley, E. R. Graham, Montezuma, and Porto Rico.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—Arr. ships Midnight, from New-York; Ocean Rover, from Liverpool; Ivanhoe, from Boston.

Cld. Sharpshooter, for Liverpool, with 16,000 sacks of wheat; Lizzie Williams, for Liverpool, with 24,000 sacks of wheat.

Sld. Red Crossknight, for Cork.

Miscellaneous.

The bark Lady Turner, (Br.,) from Colombo, arrived 12th, is consigned to Geo. F. Bully—cargo to Dennistoun & Co.

The brig L. W. Eaton, (Br.,) from Windsor, N. S., is consigned to Crandall, Umphray & Co.—cargo to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Marine Disaster.

GALVESTON, Texas, Aug. 13.—The British brig Hannah Lizzie, Captain Ferguson, from Liverpool for Galveston, went ashore on the North Breaker at midnight, on the 11th inst. She was filled with water yesterday, and will probably prove a total loss.

Spoken, &c.

Pride of the Port—Ship, from Bombay for Liverpool, 64 ds. out, May 28, lat. 35 11 S., lon. 22 36 E.

Andaman—Br. ship, from Rangoon for Liverpool, 67 ds. out, May 28, lat. 35 11 S., lon. 22 36 E.

Imperial—Fr. bark, from Calcutta for St. Vincent, 70 ds. out, was signalized May 30, lat. 35 18 S., lon. 19 E.

Brilliant—Br. bark, from Yokohama for Boston, 92 ds. out, June 1, lat. 33 16 S., lon. 14 57 E.

N. B. Palmer—Ship, hence for Shanghae, 31 ds. out, was signalized July 3, lat. 3 S., lon. 28 04.

Carlos—Ship, from Boston for Valparaiso, July 11, lat. 8 46 N., lon. 29 15.

Early Morning—Bark, from Cape Coast Castle for Boston, 36 ds. out, July 9, lat. 5 S., lon. 28 54.

Foreign Ports.

At Cow Bay, Aug. 7, steamship Zoe, Whelan; brigs Nebo, McDonald; Victoria Amelia, Lenoir; Emily Fisher, Clark; Volant, Gannion; Isis, Burrell; Alpha, Craig; Leo, Wilson; Speed, Larkin; George, Graham; Oak Point, Vingers; schrs. Czar, Hammond, all ldg. coal for New-York.

HAVANA, Aug. 18.—The steamship Juniata arrived here yesterday afternoon.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 13.—The Cunard steamship China, from New-York Aug. 4, for Liverpool, arrived at this port at 10 o'clock this morning.

THE BOY MAGICIAN;

OR,

The Secrets of the Sea.

By LEON LEWIS,

AUTHOR OF "RED KNIFE; OR, KIT CARSON'S LAST TRAIL."

CHAPTER I.

THE PRISONER OF MID-OCEAN.

Late one Summer afternoon, a dozen years ago, a solitary white man stood before an idolatrous temple on an island in the South Pacific.

He was of middle age, tall, thin and gaunt, with rugged features and sorrowful eyes, and with every sign of goodness and intelligence.

Beside him was a grim stone idol, in grotesque human form, more than twice as tall as himself, which he had just finished, as was indicated by the mallet and chisel in his hands.

"It is done," he muttered. "And these heathen little suspect that I have cut my name and story into the base of this idol."

He ran his eye rapidly over the inscription in question. It was as follows:

"The 8th of May, 1852, I, David Lester, of the firm of Lester & Nichols, of Norfolk, Virginia, sailed as a passenger from Charleston for Hong Kong, *via* Cape Horn, in the ship *Hecla*. A cyclone struck us in mid-ocean, the ship foundered, and we took to the boats, which all filled, with the exception of the one I was in. After drifting several days, during which my companions perished, I reached this island. The idolatrous inhabitants made me a slave in their temple, and for more than four years I have been doing menial offices and carving images. I have been chained every night, and watched continually by day, but have nevertheless made three attempts at escape, and shall soon make another—doubtless my last, as I am resolved to succeed or die, preferring death to a longer captivity. I therefore write these words upon this idol, praying any one who may see them to report my fate, if possible, to my family at Norfolk, Va. Finished this inscription this 7th day of July, 1857."

For several minutes the prisoner contemplated these lines in silence.

"Years hence," he then murmured, "some American may pass this way, and so learn the secret of my fate—if the worst happens. Heaven grant to my wife and daughter this consolation! And now to *do, or die!*"

He aroused himself, looking warily around.

The island upon which he had been cast lies off the usual track of ships, and is called by a strange Polynesian name signifying the Land in the Sea.

The inhabitants of this island are fanatical idolaters, fierce and warlike, and full ten thousand in number. They are black as a coal, and proud of their color, regarding a white person as inferior and accursed.

The ruler of the Land in the Sea—the renowned Mobi-Nobi—was an absolute monarch. He had a gay capital of more than a hundred palm-wood huts, a navy of ten large canoes, and a barge of state manned by twenty rowers.

The temple before which the prisoner stood was a vast edifice, of irregular form, with courts, towers, and balconies, but rather broad than high. It stood in a palm-grove, on a broad, table-shaped ledge, half-way up a mountain, which arose behind it in the form of a sugar-loaf, its summit crowned with all the luxuriant vegetable growth of the tropics, and inhabited by innumerable birds and monkeys.

"I have terrible odds to overcome," were the next words that broke from the lips of David Lester. "I am the only white man on the island! For years no other has been seen here! I am a single Christian against ten thousand idolaters! But perhaps the Great God I worship will hear me, if only for the sake of my wife and daughter."

Oh! what infinite longing there was in his eyes at that moment, as he bent a long gaze over the face of the deep, in the direction of his far-off home! And with what fervor did he throw himself upon his knees, in the attitude of prayer!

"Hear me, Great God of heaven—Thou who alone art mighty to aid!" cried the unhappy prisoner. "Open thou a way of escape from these heathen, and restore me to my family—"

He was interrupted by an angry curse, in the language of the idolaters. Looking up and springing to his feet, he beheld the chief priest of the pagans standing in the doorway of the temple.

"Slave!" thundered this personage, in his guttural vernacular, which Lester had learned, "what art thou doing? Hast thou again forgotten that the gods of Mobi-Nobi are alone mighty? Dost thou again need scourging? Beware!"

The priest was Mobi-Nobi's brother, and second in consequence only to the monarch. He was a true South Sea idolator, brown, sleek and oily.

"The new god is finished," he continued, regarding the image critically, and without waiting for Lester to excuse himself. "It is well, slave! It shall be set up in the temple, before the great altar, to-morrow. And you shall carve another god twice as large as this! Go, slave! and call the priests of Mobi-Nobi to look at your work."

With this, the high priest of the idolaters struck into a path leading to the capital, which was nestled along the bay at the foot of the mountain, many hundred feet below the temple.

Lester looked a moment in that direction.

From his outlook on the temple ledge, he could see plainly the king's thatched palace, toward which the high priest was proceeding, and could even recognize the familiar faces of the king's body-guards, who were marching to and fro before the royal dwelling.

"I have lived here nearly five years, watching and waiting for a chance to escape," said he, half-desparingly. "In this time no friendly sail has appeared in these waters. I may grow old here, and die at last in the feebleness of years—then, as now, the slave of savage idolaters! Better death than a long life here!"

His features worked convulsively as he turned away from the grim, solemn-faced idol, crying out with bitter sobs.

"Oh, my wife! my little Amy! where are you at this moment? Do you think of me as living? Or have you put me out of your hearts as fate has put me out of your lives? Have you taken another into my place, and am I forgotten?"

Moving noiselessly to the temple, he entered it by a private door, and mounted by a narrow and crooked stairway to a retired portion of the roof, his favorite place of meditation.

Standing there, unseen by the priests, whose chattering voices came up to him from below, he looked again in bitter anguish of spirit over the wide expanse of waters around him.

"Three times I have tried to escape in a canoe," he muttered, "and every time I was caught, and visited with frightful tortures. To be caught again in such an attempt will be certain death. Yet I will risk all the first opportunity that offers. I feel as if a portentous hour were nearing me—as if the very air were full of meaning! How still is the sea and the wind! Oh, my God! what is that?"

He gazed in perfect stupefaction to the eastward, far out upon the ocean.

There, miles and leagues away, with the full glory of the setting sun for an instant lighting up her outlines with a supernatural beauty, was a stately ship, her white sails gleaming as she lay becalmed upon the waters!

"A ship! a ship!" cried Lester, brokenly, sobbingly, hysterically. "At last, oh Heaven! If this should be an illusion! I have seen so many ships! If this should be like them—only the fancy of a fevered brain! Yet it does not move! If I shut my eyes and open them again, it is still there. It *must* be a ship! It *is* one! At last my prayer is answered!"

CHAPTER II.

THE PRISONER'S HOME.

On the east bank of the Elizabeth River, just out of Norfolk, and overlooking Hampton Roads, stood a beautiful cottage, surrounded by its own ample grounds, and half concealed by the flowering vines that climbed its verandahs.

The cottage was the home of the wife and daughter of David Lester, the prisoner of the lone island in the far Pacific.

Near the close of a lovely afternoon in May, Mrs. Lester and her daughter sat together upon their front verandah.

The mother was a lovely, sweet-faced, sad-eyed woman of two and thirty years, refined in manner as in soul, with a great moral strength underlying all her apparent delicacy and gentleness.

The daughter, Amy Lester, not yet fifteen, was a strange compound of child and woman. Her sunny, truthful eyes; her fair, broad, open brows; her winsome face, gay and bewitching, yet showing thoughtful shadows—all gave promise of a womanhood as rare and noble as her childhood was pure and beautiful.

"You are thinking of father, dear mother?" murmured the maiden, as she marked the lady's longing gaze.

"Yes, child. Your father, Amy, my husband; where is he? Somewhere under the sea waves, wrecked on a desert island, or languishing on a hostile shore? It is five years since he left us on that fatal voyage to China—five years since I heard his voice or looked upon his face! He sailed on a day as fair as this, but his ship was never seen nor heard of after reaching the Pacific! Perhaps she went down in some wild storm. But there is no end to my conjectures. If he were living it seems as if he would have returned, or found some way of communicating with me. My reason assures me that he is dead; yet, Amy, I can only think of him as living."

"It is so with me, mother," said Amy, with a tremulous quiver of her lips. "I dream often that he is living—that he is coming home!"

"We need him in a hundred ways," said Mrs. Lester, sighing. "If anything were to happen to me, Amy, I shudder to think what would become of you. You have been brought up in luxury, and would feel keenly any change to poverty."

"Are we not rich, then, mother?" asked Amy, in surprise.

"I supposed so, dear, until three years ago," replied the mother, sadly. "Your father was a merchant and shipowner, a partner of Colonel Nichols. But two years ago Colonel Nichols informed me in the most delicate manner that the outstanding debts of the firm more than balanced the assets; in short, Amy, that he was on the verge of bankruptcy, his fortune and ours alike wrecked! The business was closed up by the Colonel, who has supported us since, declaring that a small sum remained to us after the settlement. This sum must be nearly exhausted now!"

"I don't like Colonel Nichols!" said Amy, thoughtfully. "If he lost all his money with ours, how does he live in such grand style? To whom do his ships and great house belong?"

"To his nephew, Ally Bell. Colonel Nichols is Ally's guardian. The Colonel has nothing of his own, excepting a farm or two up country which were not risked in the business."

Amy contracted her little brows reflectively.

"Why does Colonel Nichols come here so much, mother?" she asked, after a pause. "You have not been yourself since his call of yesterday. You have sat all day looking seaward, and more than once I have found you crying. What did he say to disturb you so, mother?"

A deep flush crept slowly into Mrs. Lester's pure, round cheeks, and the sad look deepened in her eyes.

"You are old enough and thoughtful enough to have my confidence, Amy," she said, half-hesitatingly. "Colonel Nichols came yesterday to reiterate his belief in your father's death, and to offer me his hand in marriage!"

Amy looked shocked.

"And you refused him, mother?" she questioned.

"Yes, Amy. I told him that, living or dead, David Lester held my whole heart! The Colonel would not accept my answer, but pleaded his love like a boy, and finally declared that I must think the matter over and send him an answer this morning!"

"And you sent it, mother?"

"No, Amy," returned Mrs. Lester, uneasily. "There was something in the Colonel's manner that made me fear to say no, and I could not say yes. I do not like him better than you do, Amy. I believe him to be a bad and unscrupulous man. I have even doubts of his honesty in settling up the firm business."

Amy arose and walked to and fro, her childish figure swaying with her emotions, her sunny eyes glowing with earnestness and determination.

"Dear mother," she said, with a quiet womanliness, Colonel Nichols should have his answer to-night. And that answer must be no! My father will return one of these days, and he must find us waiting for him! I know that Heaven will have mercy, and send him home to us!"

The lovely, inspired face, and impetuous, assured manner thrilled Mrs. Lester's heart with renewed hope. She was about to reply, when the garden gate swung on its hinges, and a boyish figure came lightly up the walk.

"It's Ally, mother—it's Ally Bell!" exclaimed Amy, all smiles and blushes. "I'll bring him to you."

The young girl ran lightly down the verandah steps and met the new-comer, linking her arm in his, and drawing him gently toward the house.

He was a lad of seventeen, an orphan, the nephew and ward of Colonel Nichols, the former partner in business of David Lester, and the lover of David Lester's supposed widow. Bright and gay and handsome, Allen Bell was also impetuous, ardent and intelligent—one of those noble, manly boys who mature early into grand and noble men. Boy as he was, he loved Amy Lester with a pure and chivalrous love, which bade fair to deepen in time into the great love of his life.

He was the bearer of a letter from his uncle to Mrs. Lester, and having delivered it, he strolled with Amy down the wide garden walks into the cool shadows of a grove at the bottom of the garden.

"I've been expecting you this good while, Ally," said Amy, with charming frankness. "I thought you would be down here to try those scientific experiments to-day!"

"We'll try them to-night, Amy," replied Ally. "The blue lights show better at night. I'm getting along finely in my chemistry, Amy. I like it best of all my studies. Why, how plainly you can see our house from here," he added, in a tone of surprise. "I did not know you had such a fine view of it!"

"I did!" said Amy; adding naively, "I watched it from here many a time! It's a splendid house, Ally, and I've just discovered that it belongs to you. You must be very rich!"

Ally smiled.

"I am!" he said. "Do you see that brig down by the wharf, Amy, looking ready to start on her voyage?"

Amy signified that she saw it.

"That and another ship belong to me," said Ally, still smiling. "I have money in the bank, railroad stocks, and farms. My father earned them all with his own head and hands. But the best of all my riches, Amy, is the spotless name he left me," and the boy's face and tone grew grave. "There never was a better, purer, or more honorable man than my father, and it is my greatest wish that I may resemble him."

"I am sure you do," said Amy, earnestly. "You are the nicest boy I ever saw!"

Ally Bell laughed aloud. Amy's childlike simplicity and outspoken truthfulness were her greatest charm in his eyes.

"I am older than you, Amy," he said—"older in years, and a great deal older in mind. I have knocked about at school, while you have lived here with your birds and your flowers, seeing scarcely any one but your mother. I am old for my age, Amy. I shall go to college this year, and by and by, when I shall have graduated, I shall settle down to some business, and shall want to be married. Will you be my wife, Amy?"

A childish flush lit up Amy's cheeks, but the question seemed to her decidedly natural and matter-of-fact. She replied to it with her usual frankness:

"Of course I will, Ally. I should like to live with you always. But mother must live with us, and Colonel Nichols must go away. And oh, Ally, I should want you to send a ship around the world to search for father! He may be wrecked on a desert island, like Robinson Crusoe, you know!"

Ally met these requirements with a prompt assent. He had not contemplated keeping house, he said, without Mrs. Lester, and as to his uncle, he was not fond of him, and should be glad to send him away.

"I don't like him better than you do, Amy," he said, seriously. "There's something wrong about him. He is always fawning on me in a way I don't like. I believe, Amy, he would be glad if something were to happen to me. You know he is the next heir to all of father's property, if I should die before I come of age. I don't believe he ever loses sight of that fact. And, speaking of him, reminds me that I promised to meet him on board the brig directly after I delivered that letter to your mother. I must go now, but you may expect me as soon as it's dark."

He clasped her in his arms and kissed her.

"I feel strangely, Amy," he said, looking solemnly down into her childish face and sunny eyes. "I feel as if something fearful were going to happen. You love me, don't you, Amy?"

"You know I love you, Ally, next to mother," cried Amy, earnestly. "Your presentiment is nothing."

For a minute the youthful lovers stood at the garden gate, toward which they had slowly walked, and here they parted soberly—Ally to go down to the brig where he had engaged to meet his uncle, and Amy to return to her mother.

She found Mrs. Lester, the open letter in her lap, silent and motionless as a statue, her attitude that of profound despair.

"What is it, mother?" cried Amy, in wild alarm, springing to her side.

Mrs. Lester looked at her daughter with a woe-stricken face.

"O, Amy!" she cried, turning to that brave, childish heart for strength and comfort, "Colonel Nichols writes me that we are beggars! that we are and have been dependent on him for years! that we have not one penny in the world to call our own. And he says," and Mrs. Lester's voice broke down in a tempest of sobs, "that on the one hand he offers me wealth, comfort, and happiness, on the other poverty and sorrow. If I refuse him, he swears to turn us out of our home to-morrow!"

"Oh, mother!" exclaimed Amy, with a sharp cry.

"He will turn us out penniless and helpless! We have not a friend in the world to look to! I am bewildered and confused! I cannot choose, Amy, since upon my answer depends your whole future. Help me to choose, my child. Oh, David, David! if you are still living—if you are anywhere in this wide world, your heart must ache now in sympathy with mine!"

CHAPTER III.

A NEFARIOUS PROJECT.

At one of the wharves in the port of Norfolk lay the brig pointed out by Ally Bell, all ready to sail. The day was now just closing. Several men of the crew were busy on the deck. The Captain, a powerfully-built man, of coarse and sinister appearance, was standing by the gangway, awaiting a visit from his employer, and looking up and down the adjacent streets.

"Ah! there he comes!" he finally muttered.

In a moment more a man came down the wharf to its extremity. He was about fifty years of age, with a portly figure and a complexion naturally florid, but with a color that now evidenced deep potations.

"Good day, Captain Hiley!" was his greeting.

"Good day, Colonel Nichols," answered the commander. "Walk into the cabin."

The visitor accepted the invitation.

"There's nobody about, I suppose?" questioned the Colonel, as he dropped into the chair fixed at one end of the cabin table, and looked at his companion searchingly.

"No, Colonel, not a soul," was the response, as the commander produced a bottle of wine and two glasses. "No passengers have offered for the port for which I am bound," and he laughed—"of course not. As to the rest, the cargo is all shipped, the crew all aboard, the breeze fine, and I only await your final orders, Colonel Nichols, to be off in a jiffy!"

With this, Captain Hiley dumped himself heavily into the stationary seat running alongside the table and returned the fixed gaze of his employer.

"All right," rejoined that personage. "I see that you are the same man of energy you used to be. As Captain Hiley, hailing from the port of Norfolk, you are just as able as you used to be under your original name of Jacob Sprouls, when you hailed from Bath, in the State of Maine!"

The effect of these words was startling. Captain Hiley, becoming red as fire, sprang to his feet; then, his face becoming pallid, he sank back into his seat.

"Jacob Sprouls!" he repeated.

"That's the name, I have learned under which you were launched!" declared Colonel Nichols, with a twinkle of satisfaction in his eyes. "Shall I tell you when you forsook it for your present one?"

Captain Hiley was silent, too astounded to speak.

"It was just after you had killed a man," continued Colonel Nichols, his look of satisfaction overspreading his entire face. "I do not say that you intentionally committed a murder. You claimed, I understand, that you did the deed in self-defence. Be that as it may, you fired a fatal shot, was pursued by the officers, and came near being arrested. You escaped, however, and changed your name to that of Goff Hiley. Have I not told you the truth?"

"You have," answered Captain Hiley, in a tone that was half defiant, half desperate. "You have discovered my secret. I will not deny it!"

The Colonel *looked* a profound satisfaction.

"But what has all this to do with your final orders?" demanded Hiley.

"All this is merely a preface to a little business I have with you," was the reply. "Since you see that *I know you*, Captain Hiley, you will neither refuse me nor put on airs to me!"

"Refuse? Put on airs?" repeated the Captain. "Did I ever do anything of the kind, Colonel Nichols? Have I not always been ready for any work you had in hand? Let's waste no more time in this roundabout palaver. What is it that you want me to do?"

"You shall soon see," responded the Colonel, settling himself into his chair. "I have a nephew, you know—"

"Exactly; your nephew, Ally Bell, whose parents are dead!"

"And of whom I am the guardian!" added the Colonel.

The Captain laughed hoarsely, and said:

"That boy, Colonel—that Ally Bell, I've heard—has a fortune of three or four hundred thousand dollars—"

"It's all a lie," interrupted Nichols.

"I am only repeating what common report says," continued Hiley. "It is commonly believed that you have lost a good share of Ally's money, and that you stand greatly in need of the balance!"

It was now the turn of Colonel Nichols to become alternately pale and livid.

"You are bold!" he muttered.

"No more so than yourself, Colonel," was the response. "I believe you have not minced your words in talking to me. In good truth, why should we mince our words, Colonel Nichols, in this or any other matter? I believe we are *known* to each other."

The Colonel calmed himself.

"True," he muttered. "We comprehend each other fully. Our interests are the same. I will come to the point."

He wiped his damp brow nervously, and resumed:

"We were speaking of this boy—my nephew, Ally Bell—of whom I am the guardian. He is getting to be almost a man. It is time that something was done for him."

"Or *with* him," amended Hiley.

"I accordingly wish you to take him to sea with you, Captain Hiley," declared the Colonel. "I want him to learn navigation—to qualify himself to earn his own living."

"There's much need of it," sneered Hiley, "since his father left him, as I said, only three or four hundred thousand dollars!"

The Colonel started, uttering an oath and striking the table furiously.

"Let's have no more of this," said he, in a hoarse whisper. "There isn't a word of truth in it. The boy is poor. His father left a trifle, it is true, but not one tenth the sum you mention. That trifle, as little as it was, I have lost in bad speculations. My own affairs are not in the most flourishing condition. In fact, I am much embarrassed and cramped. Besides, I am on the point of marriage, and shall be compelled to adopt a most luxurious style of living. In a word, I have instant and urgent use of every dollar of my own, and of every dollar that was left my nephew!"

"I see," said Captain Hiley, in a shrill whisper, "the boy must go to sea with me!"

The Colonel looked at him fixedly, saying:

"I am glad that you understand me, Captain Hiley. You are bound on a long voyage—to the Sandwich Islands, by way of Cape Horn—and will be absent a full year. Should the boy fall overboard accidentally, in mid-ocean, so that I can have your whole crew as witnesses of his death, I will give you ten thousand dollars and this brig the day after you return from this voyage."

For a moment Captain Hiley held his breath, and seemed to live only in the avaricious gleaming of his eyes.

"Ten thousand dollars, *and* the brig!" he then repeated. "The offer is magnificent."

"And you accept it?"

"Yes, yes! The boy shall never return. I pledge myself to rid you of him."

"It will be easy," suggested Colonel Nichols, in a cold, icy whisper. "A single push, some dark night—or the cutting of a single foot-rope, in some squall—and the job is finished! You may even manage without killing him outright. You will pass near many of the Pacific islands—not only those which are uninhabited, but those which are peopled with savages and cannibals. How easy it will be for you to send the boy ashore on some such island for fruit or water, and so leave him to a hopeless captivity."

"Yes, how easy!" rejoined Captain Hiley. "You can depend upon me entirely. The boy shall never come back—never!"

The Colonel expressed his joy, and said:

"In that case, you will be a rich man. Your little secrets to which I alluded will be buried forever, and you will have in me a devoted friend. In case of the boy's death I shall be sole heir, you know, and it is possible that something may be saved from his little patrimony!"

"I don't doubt it," said Hiley, with dry significance. "But that is neither here nor there. You have made me a liberal offer, and I have accepted it. You send your nephew to sea to learn navigation, and to see the world. You mean all right by him, of course, but a very common misfortune overtakes him. He is carried off by a fever, or swept overboard in a gale—little do you care how the thing is accomplished. I believe the matter is arranged?"

"Perfectly, my dear Hiley," answered the Colonel, in a voice of suppressed jubilance. "I see that we understand each other fully. It only remains to drink to our mutual success!"

He filled the glasses anew, and the two drank in silence.

"But where is the lad?" then demanded Hiley.

"He should be here at this very moment. Ah, I hear his step on deck now! Here he comes!"

Even as he spoke Ally Bell came hurrying into the cabin, his face flushed with pleasurable excitement.

"I'm just in time to see you off, Captain Hiley," he said, not noticing the guilty looks of the conspirators. "The wind is fair, and the crew anxious. A good voyage to you, Captain. Bring me some rare shells when you return. They are for a little girl's cabinet, and must be pretty!"

"Aye, aye, Mr. Allen," responded the Captain, heartily. "Didn't you see my collection of shells in yonder state-room? No? You are welcome to your choice of them all, Sir."

He advanced, and flung open the state-room door.

Ally bent forward and looked in.

With a quick thrust, Hiley pushed him into the little room, and hurriedly locked the door.

With an exultant smile Colonel Nichols said adieu, and hurried ashore.

The next minute the hurried trampling of feet was blended with the songs of the stout seamen, as the brig moved slowly from the wharf toward the sea. The New-York Ledger containing the continuation of this story is for sale at all the book stores and news depots. Ask for the number dated Aug. 28, and in it you will get the next installment. The Ledger has the best stories of any paper in the world.

[Advertisement.]

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